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SOLEMN RITES HELD FOR 15,017 SPIRITS OF FALLEN HEROES

Impressive Ceremony Is Conducted Thursday at Yasukuni Shrine

30,000 BEREAVED PRESENT

Extraordinary Grand Spring Festival Will Commence From Today

The souls of 15,017 heroes who died serving the nation's cause in the China Affair and the Battle of Nomonhan were deified Thursday night in a ceremony solemnized at the Yasukuni Shrine.

From today, the Extraordinary Grand Spring Festival of the Yasukuni Shrine will start, lasting until April 28.

The ceremony of enshrining the souls of the fallen heroes, which started at 7 p.m. Thursday, was attended by more than 30,000 members of the bereaved families of the heroes.

The Military band started playing the Song of the Yasukuni Shrine. This was the signal for the commencement of the rituals.

General Takao Suzuki, Chief Priest of the Shrine, went up to the Inner Sanctuary of the Shrine, and recited a Shinto prayer.

Admiral Koshiro Oikawa, Chairman of the Festival Committee, then worshipped.

He was followed by representatives of the units to which the fallen heroes belonged, and by representatives of the nation's fighting services, Government and public offices, and schools.

General Suzuki, the Chief Shrine Priest, then opened the doors of the Inner Shrine.

The bonfires which had been burning, illuminating brilliantly the Inner Garden of the Shrine and leading to the Inner Sanctuary, were suddenly extinguished.

Awe-Inspiring Stillness

An awe-inspiring stillness fell upon the Garden.

The Naval band, led by Special First Lieutenant Seigo Naito, struck up "Mizuku Kabane."

As the strains of this soul-stirring melody filled the air, a large shape in black loomed at the end of the Garden.

It was the Holy Ark containing the tablets of the heroes whose spirits were to be enshrined.

It was borne by more than 10 white-robed priests.

As the Ark passed before the relatives of the war dead who lined the course traversed by the procession across the Garden, soft sobs were heard.

The children among them were in jubilation. They had met their beloved fathers of whom they had not seen anything ever since their beloved ones were sent to the front.

After a while the sound of sobbing gave place to that of handclapping.

The Naval band kept up the music.

Presently the Ark reached the other end of the Garden.

There the tablets were taken by priests from the Ark. They were deposited by the Chief Shrine Priest in the Inner Shrine.

The bonfires were then relighted.

The ceremony of deifying the souls of the fallen war heroes was at an end.

Stream of Worshippers

From early morning, there was a constant stream of worshippers at the Yasukuni Shrine.

Street cars and buses, moving in the direction of Kudan, were loaded with members of the bereaved families of fallen heroes.

First aid stations of the Red Cross Society were in function in the compound of the Shrine, and special police were on hand to regulate traffic in the Shrine compound.

At 11 a.m. the registration of persons allowed to worship at the Inner Sanctuary of the Shrine during the Extraordinary Grand Spring Festival was closed.

Relatives of fallen heroes thronged the outer garden of the Shrine where a war exhibition is on. The show was open to relatives of fallen warriors only, on Thursday.

The attractions of the exhibition include panoramas of the Battle of Nomonhan and the War of Greater East Asia.

There was a large crowd before a panorama showing operations in the Ordos plane in the Battle of Nomonhan.

The Sea Battle of Hawaii and the operations against Singapore were shown in the panorama of the War of Greater East Asia.

Admiral Koshiro Oikawa, Chairman of the Festival Committee, inspected the panoramas at 2:40 p.m.

More than 30,000 members of the families of the fallen heroes gathered at the wrestling ring in the Shrine compound and several other places outside the Shrine grounds at 2 p.m. From 3:30 p.m. they heard addresses by Premier General Hideki Tojo in his capacity of War Minister, Navy Minister Shigetaro Shimada, and Admiral Oikawa, Chief of the Festival Committee.

Soap Plant Set on Fire by Americans

Japanese Forces which had landed on Cebu Island on April 10 are quickly expanding their field of operations. The enemy troops are beating a hasty retreat, leaving behind them buildings and plants which they have wilfully and maliciously destroyed. The Cebu Procter & Gambles plant above,—the company noted for the manufacture of Ivory Soap—can be seen here in flames. (Censored by Navy Ministry. No. 571. Photographed by Cameraman Kunihira of Naval Press Corps)

2ND TALK WITH INDIA BY BRITISH UNLIKELY

Berlin Believes Indians Will Refuse to Make Trip To London

Domei

BERLIN, April 22.—Another attempt on the part of Great Britain to reopen the British-Indian negotiations by inviting Indian leaders to a roundtable conference to be held in London following the return of Sir Stafford Cripps, British Lord Privy Seal, probably will be frustrated as such an invitation by Britain will be refused by the Indians, Governmental circles here declared today.

The British Cabinet reportedly has been planning to invite Pandit Jawarharlal Nehru, former leader of the Indian Congress Party, to the conference.

These circles said that an example of such British dealings already has been furnished as in the case of U. Saw, former Premier of Burma, who was detained and finally arrested on his way home after having fruitlessly carried on negotiations with British leaders in London for Burmese independence.

Pointing out that Mahatma Gandhi also had been arrested on his way back to India by British authorities after the British-Indian conference of 1931, these circles said it is clear what sort of treatment Nehru or Mohammed Ali Jinnah, president of the All-Indian Muslim League, will receive if they accept the British invitation.

Even if Britain does succeed in calling these Indian leaders to London, the great masses in India still will continue to hold anti-British demonstrations, these quarters declared.

The end of British domination in India now has become only a matter of time, with the climax rapidly approaching, these circles concluded.

Cripps Offers Excuses

Domei

LISBON, April 22.—Although the British War Cabinet reversed its usual procedure of summoning an Indian representative to London and instead dispatched its own emissary to India, Sir Stafford Cripps, British Privy Seal, in a press interview today, admitted that this British effort to realize closer collaboration with India failed because various Indian factions refused all-out cooperation with Great Britain, it is learned here today from London.

The people of Britain and the people of India are governed by dissimilar ideas which makes it difficult for Great Britain to secure the complete confidence of the Indians, Sir Stafford said.

Sir Stafford indicated, however, that an agreement was reached with respect to India's defense problems. He failed to amplify this statement however.

With regard to other items of the British proposal, Sir Stafford admitted that he originally had expected India's rejection.

Thai Mission at Beppu

The members of the Thai special mission to Japan, headed by Lieutenant-General Phya Phahol Pongpayuhasena, left Fukuoka for Beppu on Thursday morning, reports Domei. After an overnight stay in the famous spa, they will leave for Tokyo Friday.

Europe to East Asia Route Is Reopened; Many Coming Home

Domei

BERLIN, April 22.—Communication between Japan and the countries of Europe, which had been severed ever since the outbreak of the German-Soviet war 10 months ago, now have reopened as a number of Japanese Embassy and Legation officials as well as Japanese teachers and students in Europe have received visas from the Soviet Government to return home via Siberia, it was learned here today. Yoshio Ando, counselor of the Japanese Embassy in Rome, already is on his way home by way of the Siberian railway, while visas have been granted to other Japanese officials in Rome and Sofia, the report said. Teachers and Japanese overseas students in Berlin and Budapest also have received visas, and a number of Japanese businessmen in Europe, including Hideo Shimada, head of the Federation of Cooperative Associations, are expected to receive their visas soon, stated the report.

ARGENTINA DECREES SHIPPING REPAIR BAN

All Foreign Vessels Must First Receive State's Permission

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, April 21.—The Argentine Government issued a decree today which prevents the repairing of foreign vessels in Argentine ports without previous permission granted through the Argentine Ministry of Marine. This step has been taken with a view to preserving vital materials which have become difficult to obtain due to the war.

According to the decree, special permission will be authorized if the owner of the repaired ship guarantees to send materials used in the repair to Argentina within six months.

The provision also stipulates that the owner of the repaired ship shall deposit a fund equal to the cost of the repair in the Central Bank of Argentina, which will be forfeited to the Argentine Government if the agreement is not fulfilled.

No Argentine Convoys

D.N.B.

BUENOS AIRES, April 22.—Argentina will neither participate in American convoys nor will Argentine warships be ordered to accompany Argentine merchantmen, it was declared here in connection with the discussions of the Pan-American Defense Committee in Washington.

The Argentine Naval Ministry has announced, meanwhile, contrary to foreign allegations, that the Argentine freighter Lipsia did not sail in an American convoys. The Lipsia arrived in Buenos Aires on April 16 from where she had left on March 20, sailing alone for the whole trip and perfectly unmolested.

BRITISH ARE CAUGHT HANDLING DUMDUMS

Survivors of Destroyer Jupiter Have Illegal Ammunition In Possession

Domei

ABOARD A JAPANESE WARSHIP, April 23.—Dumdum bullets were found in the possession of British sailors rescued by a Japanese destroyer.

Four members of the British destroyer Jupiter were picked up by the Japanese warship which sighted them adrift shortly after a naval encounter. When the rescue boat approached, the British seamen hurriedly attempted to throw away the illegal ammunition, but the Japanese arrived in time to prevent all the bullets from being destroyed.

Ten dumdum bullets, each about two centimeters in length, and manufactured as revolver ammunition, were seized. The British seamen reported on questioning that they had been authorized to use this type of cartridge by their superior officers.

The use of dumdum bullets has been outlawed by International Law relating to the conduct of warfare.

AUSTRALIA ADMITS SINKING OF VAMPIRE BY JAPANESE NAVY

1,090-Ton Destroyer Was Sunk In Furious Combat in Bay Of Bengal

DESERTED SISTER-SHIP

Vessel Was Built in 1917, Carried Four 4-Inch Guns and Six Torpedo Tubes

(Photo on Page 2)

Domei

LISBON, April 22.—John Curtin, Australian Prime Minister, revealed today that the 1,090-ton Australian destroyer Vampire was sunk in the Bay of Bangal recently during a fierce engagement with Japanese Naval Units, Reuters reports here.

The Vampire was built in 1917 and was armed with four 4-inch guns, five light guns, and six 21-inch torpedo tubes, Reuters stated.

Came to Asia in 1941

The destroyer Vampire sailed from England to Australia in 1933. In October, 1939, it appeared in the Mediterranean Sea, where it engaged in active operations. In June of 1941, it departed on a vital mission to Tobruk, bearing war materials and reinforcements, and enabled the first Allied landing on the island of Crete. After that it operated in East Asiatic waters, and on January 26 appeared in Malay waters. It had a narrow escape in the battle off Endau, and later engaged in further active operations in the Bay of Bengal.

Two destroyers of the Japanese Navy pursued and attacked a couple of British destroyers, which had attempted to sink some Japanese transports, on January 27. One enemy destroyer was sunk, but the other escaped. The sunken ship was the Thanet, and the one that had escaped was the Vampire.

On the 29th there was an Imperial Headquarters announcement of the sinking of the Thanet. The Vampire in the meantime was roaming the seas trying to escape from the Japanese Naval Forces. It met its fate, however, when it was discovered by the Japanese Navy in the Bay of Bengal.

New Zealand Included

Domei

LISBON, April 22.—New Zealand has been included in the southwestern Pacific war zone, automatically bringing the Commonwealth Government under the military command of the Allied Forces in the southwestern Pacific, a Canberra dispatch reveals here today.

Foreign News Spotlight

Exclusive Flashes

PACIFIC WAR COUNCIL MEETS

LISBON, April 22.—Latest information reveals that the Pacific War Council met in Washington yesterday and heard the report by Harry Hopkins, President Roosevelt's personal envoy, on the results of his recent mission to London.

Analogous to an admission that nothing constructive had been deliberated upon, all that the British Ambassador Lord Halifax and Australia's special envoy, Dr. Evatt could blankly echo, was that the meeting was "very interesting and very satisfactory".

GOLD MINING TO BE SUSPENDED

SAIGON, April 23.—The Australian Commonwealth Government cannot guarantee that gold mining will be allowed to continue to function as in previous years, according to words reaching here. The Federal Treasurer of the Australian Government declared that because there exists an acute shortage of manpower, and in view of the urgent need of available labor in other essential industries, all gold mining enterprises will be forced to be reduced, if not forced to suspend entirely.

WOMEN PORTERS TO BE USED IN NEW ZEALAND

SHANGHAI, April 23.—According to latest dispatches, the railways in New Zealand are to use women as porters in order to fill the gaps left by men porters who are now in the army. The first batch of women will begin their duty at Wellington Station next Monday. The ages of these women porters range from 21 to 35 years; they will be dressed in blue uniforms with silver buttons. Although the women will not carry out all the duties of porters, they will be used to help station-guards, check tickets and carry small luggage and parcels.

19 MILLION TONS OF SHIPPING SUNK

MADRID, April 22.—According to reliable sources, the shipping losses suffered by the Anglo-Saxon Powers since the outbreak of hostilities, amount to more than 19,000,000 tons. The same information reveals that during the first 20 days of this month more than 800,000 tons of enemy shipping have already been sunk. Of the 800,000 tons, 600,000 tons were sunk by Axis submarines, while the remaining 200,000 tons were accounted for by the Japanese Navy.

In less than three months, German submarines have alone sunk 213 ships, totaling more than 1,467,000 tons, most of which were sunk in American waters. This total is twice as big as that of the total tonnage of ships built in North American shipyards during the whole of 1941, the report concludes.

NUMBER OF PRISONERS IN BATAAN PENINSULA TO EXCEED 70,000 MARK

Japan Makes Noble Gesture to Indians Here; Allowed to Make Overseas Communications

With the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, all countries in Asia under British and American domination were designated as enemy countries, and the peoples of these lands, including the Indians, had been forbidden the use of postal and telegraph communications with outside countries. It was considered unfair, however, to debar the Asiatics from such communications simply because they had British or American citizenships.

The authorities have decided, therefore, to allow the Indians to resume their overseas telegraph and postal communications, including overseas telephone communications. Thus, the Indians in Japan will receive the same benefits as the nationals of friendly countries.

They will be able to maintain contact with their friends and relatives in Manchoukuo, China, French-Indo-China and Thailand. At the same time, Japanese and nationals of neutral and friendly powers will be able to maintain contact with Indians living overseas.

Communication with Britain, America and India is not allowed for the time being. Letters addressed to foreigners must bear the citizenship of the addressee on the envelope, and letters to Indians must bear the term "British Indian."

TURK GOVERNMENT LEANS TOWARD AXIS

Japanese Victories in East Asia Have Profound Effect on Ankara

VON PAPEN POPULAR

Germany Replaces Britain as Principal Supplier of Materials to Country

There are mounting indications of a tendency for Turkey to effect a rapprochement with the Axis Powers and to purge the country of all British and Soviet influences, cables the Istanbul correspondent of the Asahi.

According to the news-hawk the remarkable series of victories which have been scored by Japan in the War of Greater East Asia is among factors at work to induce Turkey to stand on the side of the Axis Powers.

"The cold wave, unequaled in the past 20 years, which had Turkey in its grip for some time is at an end, and spring is at last coming to the expanse of water from the Bosporus to the Dardanelles.

"The approach of spring to this part of the globe promises a startling development of the war situation in Europe.

"There is a quickening in the pulsation of the heart of Turkey. The heart-beating of this country, which connects Europe and Asia, cannot but be influenced by the turn of events in East Asia.

"Turkey, as is a matter of common knowledge, has a treaty of alliance with Britain.

"On the other hand, it is bound with Germany by the ties of a neutrality pact.

"America is sympathetic toward Turkey, which it has been assisting since the Lease-Lend law was made applicable to that country last year. There is no love lost between Turkey and the Soviet Union which is allied with Britain.

Relations Complex

"There are few countries whose relations with the nations of the world are as complex and delicate as Turkey.

"Upon the outbreak of the European war, Turkey declared its neutrality and it has since been careful to maintain that policy. An address by President Ismet Inonu of Turkey at Smyrna March 17 this year was a reaffirmation of the determination of his country to hold to the policy of neutrality. There is every indication that Turkey will remain neutral barring the fact that its interests will not be in jeopardy.

"Events in Turkey in the past two months indicate that consciously or unconsciously the Turkish authorities under the influence of public opinion in the country are getting into a position where it will see that the Turkish foreign policy revolves around Germany and the Axis powers.

"Till recently the position of England in Turkey was as strong as that of Germany. Today the situation has changed.

"The ability of German Ambassador von Papen in Turkey and his great popularity with the Turkish public are among factors responsible for the enhancement of the position of Germany in Turkey.

Various Factors at Work

"Other contributing factors are:

1. Achievement of wonderful results by the Japanese Armed Forces in the southern Pacific.
2. Developments in the German-Soviet war situation.
3. Advance of the Soviet Union into West Asia and machinations of that country in Turkey.
4. Increased difficulties in the

(Continued on Page 2)

SHIPYARDS RESUME ACTIVITY IN SHONAN

Imperial Navy Authorities Ask Experts to Take Charge Of Docks

2,500 LABORERS RETURN

On March 21 Japanese Ships Steamed in and Work Began In Real Earnest

Asahi Service

SHONAN ISLAND, April 22.—The shipbuilding industry in Shonan Island, which might be called the focal point in the Co-Prosperity Sphere, has entered into its first stage of full-dress activity. The Imperial Naval authorities have requested many technical experts to take charge of operations in the Shonan docks.

Under the former Singapore Harbor Board, 5,000 laborers were employed to build the King's and Tanjong Pagar Docks, occupying an area of more than 240,000 square yards, and stretching for more than four miles in length.

King's Dock, besides having two docks capable of accommodating ships of the 50,000-ton class, can hold many ships like the Tatuta Maru or the Kamakura Maru.

The Tanjong Pagar Wharves are made up of the Albert and Victoria Docks, each capable of accommodating 5,000-ton ships.

All these docks form one unit, stretching for four miles along the coast. Even in Japan there are no such docking and shipbuilding facilities grouped together in one place.

Revival operations on these docks began soon after the occupation of Singapore. The British had thoroughly carried out their work of destruction on these docks. All the machinery attached to the docks had been so damaged that it was impossible to use them; the 50,000-ton floating dock had been sunk; the cranes had been destroyed by gunpowder and the laborers had all disappeared. The docks might have been called "Death's Docks."

Japanese experts at once commenced their reconstruction work and the former laborers of the docks flocked back to help. More than 2,500 of these laborers returned, and the work on the docks progressed at a rapid rate. The Japanese technicians threw themselves into their work with such fervor, working night and day without a rest, that some of them collapsed from exhaustion. Verily their spirit was not a whit different from that of the brave soldiers on the front.

On March 21, on the day of the Spring Equinox, Japanese ships steamed into the docks, and the real work began.

The whir of belts, the clang of steel hammers, and the shouts of the men could be heard night and day. King's Docks was renamed the First Shipbuilding Yard, and the docks within it were called the First, Second and Third Docks.

The Tanjong Pagar Wharves were renamed the Second Shipbuilding Yard, Victoria Dock the Fourth Dock, and Albert Dock the Fifth Dock.

Thus the shipbuilding industry of Shonan Island entered into its new phase.

At present the operations at these docks are concerned chiefly with the re-building and repairing of damaged ships, but with the arrival of the necessary material, such as iron from Hainan Island, teak from Burma, and firestone from the Peninsula for the making of carbide, it is expected that new ships will be

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Fleeing Enemy Forces Abandon 5,000 Bodies On Battlefields

SPOILS OF WAR HUGE

Between April 3 and 20, Japanese Captured 4 Planes, 45 Tanks, 4,500 Trucks

PANAY CAMPAIGN GOING ON

Domei

BATAAN FRONT, April 23.—Prisoners taken by Japanese Forces in the Bataan Peninsula from April 3 to April 20 totaled 53,400, of which 9,533 were United States officers and men, while the number of enemy war dead left on the battlefield reached 5,000, the Japanese Forces in the Philippines announced today.

The announcement reads: "The spoils of war captured by the Japanese between April 3 and 20 included four planes, 45 tanks and armored cars, 4,500 trucks, 220 automobiles, 16 tractors, one eight-inch Canet gun, 31 15-c.m. Canet guns, 250 other guns, 50 anti-aircraft guns, 21 quick-firing guns, 15 trench-mortars, 28 guns mounted on trucks, 58 anti-aircraft machine-guns, 700 heavy machine-guns, 710 light machine-guns, 700 automatic rifles, 29,000 rifles, 4,600 revolvers and other war materials, including ammunition, clothing, detectors and communication cars.

"A total of 53,400 prisoners, including 9,533 Americans, were taken by Japanese, while 1,677 troops, 968 of which were Americans, are receiving medical treatment in hospitals.

"The number of war dead abandoned by enemy troops has reached 5,000."

Total to Pass 70,000

Asahi Service

BATAAN FRONT, April 23.—The total number of prisoners taken during the Bataan campaign was announced by the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in the Philippines yesterday as follows:

Filipino and American soldiers.... about 62,600.

Of the above, American soldiers comprised 9,000; Filipino soldiers 52,600; those in hospital for treatment 1,600. In addition, 3,300 enemy bodies were found on the fields of battle. It will be seen that the total number of enemy soldiers in the Bataan area exceed 70,000, and is expected to far exceed the number of enemy soldiers who fought in the Malayan Campaign.

Bombers Attacks Panay

Domei

JAPANESE AIR BASE IN THE PHILIPPINES, April 23.—Japanese Army bombers early yesterday morning flew over the mountainous region west of the Panay Island and heavily machine-gunned enemy positions, causing severe damage, it was revealed today.

Meantime, another group of Japanese Army planes yesterday fiercely attacked enemy forces retreating toward the mountainous region north of Cebu city, also inflicting heavy damage upon them.

All Japanese planes returned safely to their bases.

Cebu Damaged by Enemy

Domei

JAPANESE AIR BASE IN THE PHILIPPINES, April 23.—The city of Cebu, the second largest city in the Philippines, virtually has been destroyed by fires set by United States troops during their retreat, a Japanese flier disclosed today.

While fleeing from the city, the American soldiers first set fires at random to houses of the Japanese and the natives, the Japanese flier said. Later, the American troops set ablaze gasoline tanks, warehouses and military establishments at various places in Cebu, reducing them to ashes.

The flames which enveloped the city were put out on April 20 by Japanese troops which had fought the flames on their entry into the city, the Japanese flier said.

He revealed that the United States troops also damaged the sources of water supply during their hasty retreat, causing a water shortage in the city.

Meanwhile, more than 200 Japanese residents in Cebu who had been interned or had taken shelter in the mountainous region have all been rescued by the Japanese troops, the Japanese airman disclosed.

America Admits Retreat

Domei

LISBON, April 22.—The United States War Department admitted today that American and Filipino troops on Panay Island, unable to withstand the fury of Japanese advances, have withdrawn from their

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BIG STEPS FORWARD ARE MADE BY INDIES

Complete Emancipation Is Promised Under Three-A Movement

Centering around the Three-A Movement, "Japan, Light of Asia", "Japan, Mother of Asia" and "Japan, Leader of Asia" the 70,000,000 Indonesians of the East Indies will take a further step toward the reconstruction of their country. The lands will be government-owned and the Indonesians who until now have been bound to the soil, will be emancipated.

Moreover, Batavia and Bandoeng have come back to full life. Theaters have been opened, concerts are held, and the inspiring strains of marches can be heard in the streets, reports a Yomiuri correspondent in Batavia. His report follows:

"The advertising balloon can be seen again today bearing the words 'Long live Greater East Asia' high up in the blue tropical sky. To say that peace has returned to the East Indies is not enough. Words with a deeper meaning are needed.

"The fact that the various political parties have united into one and held a mass meeting in Batavia on March 9, the very day the Dutch East Indies fell, to express cooperation with Japan relates only too plainly the joy with which they welcomed the Imperial Army.

"Barricades have now become only painful memories of a month ago. Trains and tramcars have resumed their schedules and stores have been reopened. Even concerts are held now in Batavia and Bandoeng, and the strains of marches and melodies from orchestras can be heard in the streets.

Increased Cooperation

"Ever since the Local Administration Officials' Conference was held in Batavia on March 22, the people's cooperation with the Imperial Forces has increased with a remarkable speed.

"Fourteen persons met in the conference, including the commissioner and the district heads, all of whom are pure bred Indonesians. They vowed that they would reconstruct the lower organs of local administration, thus bringing forth the close relationship of the people, the village chiefs, the district heads, the commissioners, and the governor-general.

"Economic and industrial constructions have also been commenced. Oil resources will be developed, and greater stress will be put in the raising of cinchona and rubber trees, sugar cane, and rice. Materials, capital, labor and technique will all be supplied by the East Indies herself. The gist of the development policy is as follows:

"The development of the natural resources of a district will be in the sole charge of one person. For the development of agriculture, forestry, and marine product industries and enterprises mandated by Japanese authorities capable Japanese will be employed, and all great enterprises will be entrusted in the hands of selected Japanese industrialists.

State to Own All Land

"All lands will be government-owned.

"To the Dutch and the Chinese who have been exploiting every bit of the land, this reform will prove a great blow, but to the Indonesians who hitherto have been tied to the soil, it is emancipation granted by the mercy of the government.

"The pro-Japanese Malayan paper, Hung Pao, the Chinese owned Hsin Indies Daily News, and the Equator News of the Army Information Corps, are all read by the people with great enthusiasm.

"The Propaganda Corps, still untiring in its work, goes from village to village to teach the people the spirit of Japan. However, the 300 years rule by the Dutch has lowered the intellect of many of them and has made them lose sight of their own worth.

"There still remains in them the attitude of siding with the strong and submiting to them. This defeatist attitude must be revived.

"The Three Asiatic Movement also must not be mere ideology. The motto of the movement should be implanted into each and every one of the Indonesians to bring about the Renaissance of Asia as soon as possible."

MILITARY INSTALLATIONS ON LA VALETTA BOMBED

Rumanian Forces Make Several Thrusts Into Soviet Positions in Donetz Basin

Domei

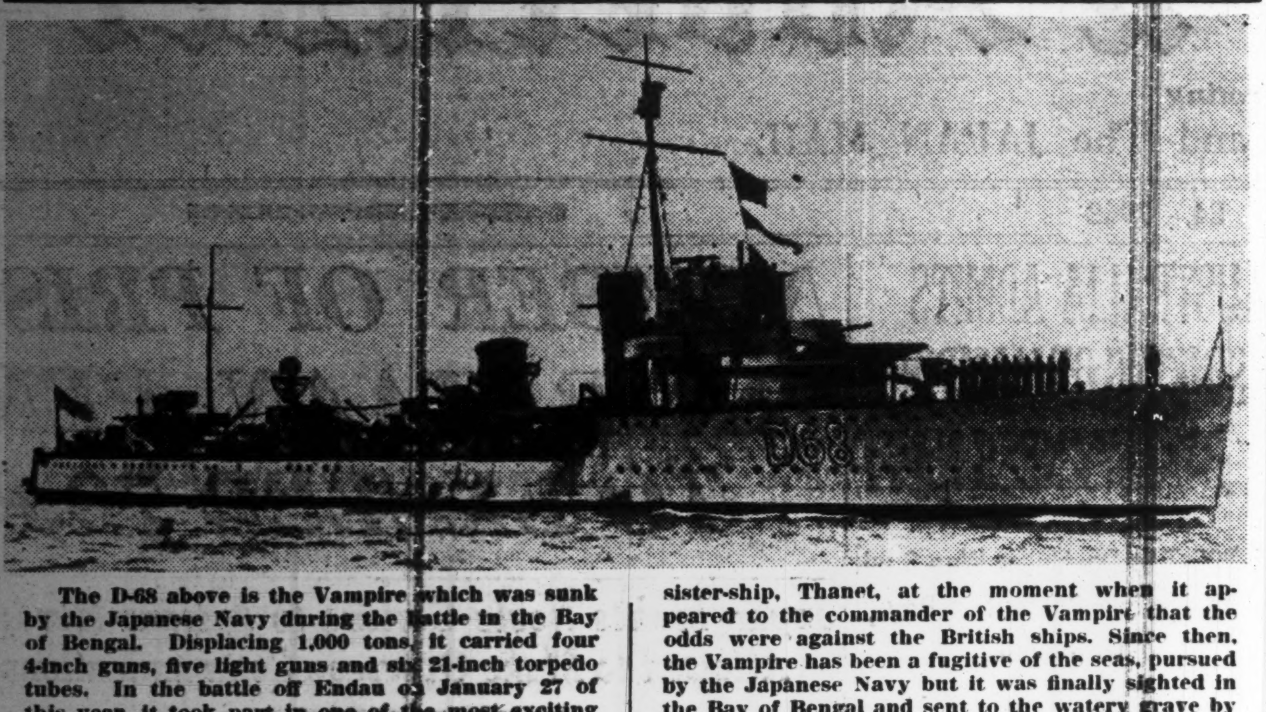
BERLIN, April 22.—German and Italian air formations cooperating in furious air assaults over Malta Island yesterday blasted military installations in La Valetta harbor and shot down seven enemy aircraft in fierce aerial combat while destroying nine on the ground, the High Command announced today.

Rumanian forces launched several thrusts at Soviet troop positions in the Donetz Basin, of western Ukraine, and seized numerous prisoners in these actions.

Attempted Soviet pushes against German lines in the northern and central sectors of the Eastern Front were repulsed by strong German counter-attacks.

German bombers extended their raids in the waters off the southern coast of the British Isles and sank a 3,000-ton enemy merchantship, the communique concluded.

Destroyer Vampire Sunk



The D-68 above is the Vampire which was sunk by the Japanese Navy during the Battle in the Bay of Bengal. Displacing 1,000 tons, it carried four 4-inch guns, five light guns and six 21-inch torpedo tubes. In the battle off Endau on January 27 of this year, it took part in one of the most exciting naval battles between destroyers but deserted its sister-ship, Thanet, at the moment when it appeared to the commander of the Vampire that the odds were against the British ships. Since then, the Vampire has been a fugitive of the seas, pursued by the Japanese Navy but it was finally sighted in the Bay of Bengal and sent to the watery grave by the Japanese.

CROAT LEGION RELIEVES ITALIANS ON EAST FRONT

Now Incorporated in Fascist Army—Commander Reviews Troops

D.N.B.

MILAN, April 22.—The Croat Legion on the Eastern Front has been incorporated in the Italian expeditionary forces, the Correire della Sera reported.

According to the paper's correspondent at the front, the Commander-in-Chief of the Italian Expeditionary Forces on the Eastern Front, General Messe, gained an excellent impression during a review of the Croat Legion, which will relieve the Italian troops at the front.

General Messe welcomed the Croat soldiers in the ranks of the Italian Expeditionary Forces and expressed the conviction that the Croats will fight as bravely as the Italian soldiers in the hard victorious battles on the Eastern Front and thus, tighten the ties already existing between the Croat and the Italian people.

Turk Government Leans Toward Axis

(Continued From Page 1)

supply of materials to Turkey by Britain.

"The remarkable achievements of the Japanese Forces in the war has made a profound impression upon the officials and people of Turkey. Their impression that America and Britain had started on the decline was deepened by the failure of the Anglo-Indian parley on the Indian question. The conclusion arrived at by them was that Britain could no longer be relied upon.

"Turkey is betraying the gravest concern about the development of the German-Soviet war. Its leaders are moving with every circumspection in shaping the course to be followed by their country in dealing with the situation created by the outbreak of hostilities between Germany and the Soviet Union.

"The consensus of opinion in influential circles in Turkey is that the results which were obtained by the Soviet Union in its counter-attacks against Germany during the winter were not such as to affect the favorable position gained by Germany.

Raids Seriously Viewed

"These circles took a serious view of the raids which were carried out by the German air force upon Sevastopol and in the Caucasus. The view gaining ground in these circles is that the war situation in the future will develop favorably for Germany.

"The action of the Soviet Union in concluding a treaty with Britain in the first part of last March under which Iran was partitioned to make possible the advance of Soviet forces excited the Turkish Government considerably. The Turkish suspicions of the Soviets were intensified by their proposals for the stay in Turkey of lawyers selected by the Soviet Government for the task of advising the prisoners involved in the plot against the life of German Ambassador von Papen. These demands, according to informed Turkish circles, were part of a Soviet plan to oppress Turkey.

"Britain has been extending financial aid to Turkey. The loans which have been made by Britain to Turkey through the Ottman Bank run to £45,000,000.

Reich Supplies Goods

"There has been a flow of British goods to Turkey since 1940. The conclusion of a German-Turkish trade agreement at the end of 1941 led to Germany replacing Britain as the principal supplier of materials to Turkey.

"From the beginning of last March Britain embarked upon a program for recovering the ground lost to Germany in Turkey. The materials which have been supplied by Britain to Turkey since the beginning of this year included 200,000 tons of wheat flour, 800 tons of rubber, 17 locomotives, and a small number of railway freight cars. The arms which have been received by Turkey from Britain during the same period were only two small-size destroyers. All this shows that there is every reason for Turkey to desire to effect an economic rapprochement with Germany.

"The effect of the intensification of the struggle of Germany and Britain for a dominant economic position in Turkey is that the Turkish Government is stiffening its attitude toward the Soviet Union, showing no interest in increasing its relations with Britain further than is called upon by the treaty of alliance, and forging closer ties of cooperation with the Axis Powers.

"The Anglo-Turkish negotiations which have been conducted by the British mission to Turkey have been deadlocked, and the indication is that they will not be resumed at all.

"This presents a contrast with the relationship of Turkey and Germany. An agreement has recently been concluded under which 15 more telephone and telegraph lines will be laid between Germany and Turkey. There is every reason to expect that the coming of Pierre Laval to the Premiership of France will be a further factor in the getting closer together of Turkey and the Axis Powers."

Huge Antelope Horn, Said Ice Age Relic, Found on Fuenen Is.

Transocean

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Termed Economic Pearl Harbor By New York Paper Which Demands Inquiry

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The New York newspaper charged that this measure was the immediate consequence of the heavy losses of oil tankers off the American Atlantic coast. It also pointed to the increasing shortage of rubber as foreshadowing an early Government move to confiscate all automobile tires in private possession. Such an action would be catastrophic, declared the journal, in view of the extensive use of the motor car in the daily life of the Americans.

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Specially Trained for Open Field Activity

Domei

LISBON, April 22.—Several thousand Polish troops, specially trained for open field activity, have arrived in Iran from the Soviet Union to join the British defense forces in the Near East, British military authorities announced today, according to London reports received here.

Most of these troops are Poles taken prisoner by the Soviet Union when part of Poland was annexed in the autumn of 1939, the report disclosed.

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BRITONS IN INDIA ADVISED TO ABANDON ARROGANCE

Their Biggest Mistake Since Dominating Country, Says Calcutta Bishop

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STOCKHOLM, April 22.—The British bishop of Calcutta appealed to his British congregation to abandon their hitherto demonstrated arrogance toward the Indian people, says a report of the London Times from Calcutta.

The bishop declared that this arrogance, which had been shown by the British in their treatment of the Indian people ever since they entered the country had been their biggest mistake.

He pointed out that this British arrogance could only be explained by the lack of knowledge of Indian culture and civilization on behalf of the average Englishman.

"While looking back on the many years which I have spent in India," he declared, "I very much regret having to admit that the British in India never showed any interest for cooperating with the Indians for the promotion of their national unity.

"Today, this chance of cooperation has been missed and the British are now being confronted with the Indian determination to abolish foreign domination."

1,079 CANDIDATES LISTED

Government Closes Registration Thursday for General Election

The Government closed the list of candidates for the forthcoming general election on Thursday. The total number of candidates thus reached 1,079, the largest that has ever been recorded in Japan. Of the total, new candidates are 646, members of the Diet until its last session 366 and former Diet members 67. With the election just a week ahead, the campaigns are in full saving throughout all electoral constituencies of this country.

Confer With Premier

Lieutenant-General Yoshitsugu Tatekawa, former Ambassador to the Soviet Union called on Premier General Hideki Tojo at his official residence Thursday morning. They remained in conference for 30 minutes. Michio Yuzawa, Home Minister, called on Premier Tojo at his official residence in the afternoon and had talks with the Premier on various matters under his jurisdiction.

Germans Donate to Army

D.N.B.

BERLIN, April 22.—The total amount of money collected on the day of the Armed Forces for the "Winter Relief Work," has increased to 56,872,873.59 Reichsmarks. This figure includes all collections made in all parts of Germany as well as in the occupied territories. It should be noted that this figure exceeds last year's amount by 26,614,183 Marks.

British Newsprint Shortage

D.N.B.

LISBON, April 22.—The shortage of newsprint has compelled British newspapers to publish advertisements in only one half of their editions, according to an announcement printed in all British newspapers.

Reich Silent on France

D.N.B.

BERLIN, April 22.—The Wilhelmstrasse spokesman, replying to questions by foreign newspaper correspondents concerning the reformation of the French Government, declared that he could not make any further comments and that events would speak for themselves.

Shipyards Resume Activity in Shonan

(Continued From Page 1)

built in the near future.

At present the pre-war level of 5,000 laborers is hard to reach, but Chinese laborers are continually streaming to the dock-yards begging to be employed, and it is expected that the problem of labor will be soon solved.

PERSECUTION WAVE SWEEPS OVER U.S.

Minority Groups Again Suffer—Latin-American Countries Induced to Follow

Transocean

BERLIN, April 23.—The United States is once more the center of spiteful discrimination and persecution of minority groups, and this time it is American citizens of foreign blood as well as Axis nationals who are the victims, the Berliner Morgenpost charges in a recent issue.

Today the United States is strongly reminiscent of the times when American chauvinism was at its worst during the first World War. At that time Dachshounds were exterminated because they were considered typically German.

The German Sauerkraut was rechristened Liberty Cabbage and millions of Americans of German origin were persecuted, arrested and turned into a low-class population, while Americans of British origin were expected to maintain a strong pro-British attitude.

Today, just as then, spy scares, a wave of hatred and persecution, sweep over the United States. The victims are nationals of Axis states or American citizens of German, Italian and Japanese origin. With special zeal the Federal Bureau of Investigation propagates fear and suspicion against those Americans who have just become citizens of the United States and those who were born in a foreign country.

Almost 6,000 Axis nationals or American citizens originating from one or the other of the Axis countries have been arrested, and it can be safely assumed that part of these arrested persons only endure this fate because they remained true to their mother-country and did not let themselves be influenced by the anti-Axis propaganda conducted by the agents of Roosevelt.

Washington probably regrets the fact that not all those under suspicion could be arrested, since Americans of German, Italian, and Japanese origin make up about one-quarter of the United States populace and for the 30,000,000 people there are not enough prisons in the entire United States.

U.S. Example Aped

There need not be surprise at the fact that vassal states in Central America, like Nicaragua, the Honduras, Cuba or Costa Rica, declared war on the Axis powers to please the big tyrant in the North.

The truth of the saying that bad examples spoil good manners is clearly shown by the fact that even bigger nations like Brazil have likewise adopted similar measures and resort to discriminating against their German, Italian, or Japanese minorities by effecting arrests, limiting freedom of movement or confiscating properties.

These measures prove how greatly Brazil follows in the wake of the United States and how wide is the breach which has been smitten into the sovereignty of this country. Lately it can be pointed out, in this connection, that Brazil has agreed to place its air and naval bases at the disposal of the United States forces. It need hardly be mentioned that these admissions were made under the pressure of "Dollar Diplomacy" and the pressure exerted by the United States government.

If the Brazilian government, in order to justify her measures against Axis nationals, now takes refuge in the assertion that these measures only constitute reprisals against the sinkings of Brazilian merchant vessels by Axis naval craft, then these statements can only be looked upon as feeble excuses since there are international agreements for the settlement of such questions and means for compensation.

Besides Brazil is fully aware of the existing state of war between the United States and the Axis powers, and that therefore Brazilian ships ply the waters around the United States coast at their own risks.

The long-awaited declaration by the Wilhelmstrasse on the indiscriminate treatment against German nationals in Brazil will throw an interesting light on the German-Brazilian relation and is eagerly awaited by all concerned.

Number of Enemy Prisoners Increases

(Continued From Page 1)

present positions, Reuters reports here today from London.

Sara on Panay Taken

Domei

PANAY ISLAND, April 22.—Japanese Forces have occupied Sara, on the eastern side of Panay Island, and are advancing along the coastal regions after occupying important enemy positions.

Meanwhile, the enemy forces which fled from Lambunao into the forests of Mt. Baloy have left behind destroyed motorcars, communication equipment and arms scattered throughout the palm jungle of the region.

The natives, who had been deceived by the false propaganda spread by the American troops that they would be massacred by the Japanese, have discovered the truth and gradually are returning to their homes under the protection of the Japanese troops.

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Today's Press Comments

FRIDAY, APRIL 24, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

Start of Steel Industries in North China

HOCHI—The establishment of the greatest steel company in North China at a time when the economic network over Japan, Manchoukuo and China, the three countries forming the hub of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, is being strengthened, marks a great step forward in the economic security of these three countries.

Hitherto the iron ore and coal from North China had been conveyed over a long distance to the Yawata Iron Works in Japan, where the iron ore was processed.

But in order to develop the utmost fighting power of the countries within the Co-Prosperity Sphere it is necessary to establish such industries on the spot where the raw materials are found.

Specially in the case of the iron industry, which necessitates the use of a vast amount of heavy material, it is evidently more convenient and wiser to establish iron foundries where the raw material is found, than to transport the bulky ore all the way to Japan.

It is therefore a matter for congratulation that the present steel company has been established in North China with combined Japanese and Chinese capital amounting to ¥100,000,000. The present steel company is situated favorably, for rich coal-fields are close at hand. Coke plants and factories for subsidiary industries will be built, and great developments are expected in the near future.

The by-products of the iron industry can be utilized in various ways, and the gas produced in the coke plants can be utilized in the development of other industries.

Thai Congratulation Mission

MIYAKO—The Thai Congratulation Mission, headed by Lieutenant-General Phya Phahon, safely arrived in Fukuoka from Bangkok on April 23 and will arrive in Tokyo today. Its visit to Japan is doubly significant, because of its original objective of offering congratulations to Japan for the conclusion of the Japan-Thai Offensive and Defensive Alliance and the conclusion of the Japan-Thai economic agreement several days ago with the consequent enforcement of the yen-baht exchange rate on a new basis. Thus, Japan and Thailand have been brought closer than ever before politically, militarily and economically.

The welcome here of the Congratulation Mission will go a long way to line Japan-Thai relations more intimately spiritually. This is a matter for joy and felicitation for Japan and Thailand. It is with awe that we describe that the Imperial Family reportedly will accord the Mission treatment as national guest. We, the nation, also will respond heartily to the enthusiasm and sincerity of the Thai Government and people and are glad to welcome the Mission.

Thailand till the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia was a base of American and British plots. Through wiles and devices these countries resorted to intimidation of Thailand evidently with a view to drafting that country into their camp. Sagacious as he is Premier Luang Pibul as well as the other Thai officials were not persuaded by the United States and Britain. Immediately upon the outbreak of the present war, Thailand entered into alliance with Japan and since then the relations of the two countries have been considerably intimate.

We thank Thailand for its great efforts rendered to us since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia and also pay our respects to the keen insight and serious determination of the Thai Government, which has placed Thailand on a solid foundation, without misleading that country even in the slightest degree at this momentous juncture when the world history is marking a signal turn. It is our sincere desire that Lieutenant-General Phahon and his suite will closely see how Japan is perfectly undisturbed by the war, but has a great reserve of energy and that they will tell the Thai people all about it on their return home.

Retail Business Readjustment

CHUGAI SHOGYO—The Government has recently made public its policy of readjusting retail business. It was rather late, but nonetheless is believed as appropriate. This is really a great reform and some friction is inevitable. Under the circumstances, great caution must be taken by local government authorities in dealing with this gigantic task. They are hoped to come in direct contact with retail merchants whose status is going to be readjusted. The Government keeps intact the traditional form of individual retail business system. This policy is only too natural, taking into consideration the peculiar trait of retail business in this country.

LACK OF RUBBER WORRIES AMERICA, GREAT BRITAIN

Hopes Laid on Increase in Brazilian and African Production

D.N.B.

LISBON, April 22.—All regions where rubber is being produced and which are under the control of the Allies or are accessible to them must be developed as soon as possible for the safeguarding of the rubber requirements of the United States and Great Britain, declared the Financial News.

So far Brazil's annual production has amounted to 15,000 tons of raw rubber and it would be possible to increase this production considerably, stated the paper.

The African continent produced in the past about 10,000 tons a year and this figure could also be raised. It is doubtful, however, whether the African plantations which were founded in 1910 at the time of the rubber boom and later left uncultivated would pay the costs of re-cultivation considering the present prices. The paper pointed out that for 20 years these plantations have been neglected.

The paper finally suggested that the Government should help these regions by special credits in order to exploit them as far as possible.

BOOKS
Maruzen's Report

Acworth, B.—This Bondage: A Study of the Migration of Birds, Insects, and Aircraft, with some Reflections on Evolution and Relativity. '29. .. ¥1.20
Baker, J. R. and J. B. S. Haldane.—Biology in Everyday Life. '33. .... 2.95
Bucka, R.—Die Praxis des Einkaufs im Industriebetrieb. '31. 1.00
Crum, R. B.—Scientific Thought in Poetry. '31. .... 9.90
Etzdorf, M. v.—Kiek in die Welt; als deutsche Fliegerin uber drei Erdteilen. Mit 34 Abb. u. 2 Kt. '31. .... 6.80
Heard, G.—This Surprising World: A Journalist Looks at Science. '32. .... 2.80
Layton, W. T.—The Economic Situation of Great Britain. .. .50
Lyttelton, E.—Travelling Days: Impressions in Japan, China and India. '33. .... 3.50
March of Science, 1931-1935. Issued under the Authority of the Council of the British Ass. for the Advancement of Science. '37. .... 3.30

NORTH PACIFIC FISHERIES
With Special Reference to Alaska Salmon
By H. E. Gregory & K. Barnes
(American Council, Inst. of Pacific Relations Studies of the Pacific, No. 3)
1939. Med. Svo. cloth pp. 340.
¥13.50

Penrose, L. S.—Mental Defect. (Text-Books of Social Biology. Ed. by L. Hogben). With 4 Pls. '33. .... 7.15
Recuil des—textes relatifs au nouveau regime des concessions domaniales en Indochine. (Gouvernement Gen. de l'Indochine). '29. .... 4.00
Reinheimer, H.—Synthetic Biology and the Moral Universe. '31. .... 1.30
Schoonmaker, F.—Come with Me through France. With Illus. & Maps. '28. .... 2.00
Stephen, K.—Psychoanalysis and Medicine: A Study of the Wish to Fall Ill. '33. .... 3.00
Wheeler, W. M.—Emergent Evolution and the Development of Societies. '28. .... 1.00
Wiggam, A. E.—New Decalogue of Science. '28. .... 2.00

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MAY DOLLS
for Boys' Festival

An age-old festival still is prevalent throughout the country, which once was called the country of the Rising Sun but now is the leader of the Co-Prosperity Sphere of GREATER EAST ASIA, with masculine DOLLS attired in armors or ancient costumes displayed in Japanese homes.

It dates back hundreds of years and has been intended to inherit the spirit of bravery and heroism in the minds of younger generations that they might be able to fight through hardships in life or in the battle field of actual warfare.

These dolls are not only pretty and attractive in appearance but are mimic replicas of what they used to be in the by-gone days.

ON 7TH FLOOR
MATUYA
GINZA

BIG STEPS FORWARD ARE MADE BY INDIES

Complete Emancipation Is Promised Under Three-A Movement

Centering around the Three-A Movement, "Japan, Light of Asia", "Japan, Mother of Asia" and "Japan, Leader of Asia" the 70,000,000 Indonesians of the East Indies will take a further step toward the reconstruction of their country. The lands will be government-owned and the Indonesians who until now have been bound to the soil, will be emancipated.

Moreover, Batavia and Bandoeng have come back to full life. Theaters have been opened, concerts are held, and the inspiring strains of marches can be heard in the streets, reports a Yomiuri correspondent in Batavia. His report follows:

"The advertising balloon can be seen again today bearing the words 'Long live Greater East Asia' high up in the blue tropical sky. To say that peace has returned to the East Indies is not enough. Words with a deeper meaning are needed.

"The fact that the various political parties have united into one and held a mass meeting in Batavia on March 9, the very day the Dutch East Indies fell, to express cooperation with Japan relates only too plainly the joy with which they welcomed the Imperial Army.

"Barricades have now become only painful memories of a month ago. Trains and tramcars have resumed their schedules and stores have been reopened. Even concerts are held now in Batavia and Bandoeng, and the strains of marches and melodies from orchestras can be heard in the streets.

Increased Cooperation

"Ever since the Local Administration Officials' Conference was held in Batavia on March 22, the people's cooperation with the Imperial Forces has increased with a remarkable speed.

"Fourteen persons met in the conference, including the commissioner and the district heads, all of whom are pure bred Indonesians. They vowed that they would reconstruct the lower organs of local administration, thus bringing forth the close relationship of the people, the village chiefs, the district heads, the commissioners, and the governor-general.

"Economic and industrial constructions have also been commenced. Oil resources will be developed, and greater stress will be put in the raising of cinchona and rubber trees, sugar cane, and rice. Materials, capital, labor and technique will all be supplied by the East Indies herself. The gist of the development policy is as follows:

"The development of the natural resources of a district will be in the sole charge of one person. For the development of agriculture, forestry, and marine product industries and enterprises mandated by Japanese authorities capable Japanese will be employed, and all great enterprises will be entrusted in the hands of selected Japanese industrialists.

State to Own All Land

"All lands will be government-owned.

"To the Dutch and the Chinese who have been exploiting every bit of the land, this reform will prove a great blow, but to the Indonesians who hitherto have been tied to the soil, it is emancipation granted by the mercy of the government.

"The pro-Japanese Malayan paper, Hung Pao, the Chinese owned Hsin Indies Daily News, and the Equator News of the Army Information Corps, are all read by the people with great enthusiasm.

"The Propaganda Corps, still untiring in its work, goes from village to village to teach the people the spirit of Japan. However, the 300 years rule by the Dutch has lowered the intellect of many of them and has made them lose sight of their own worth.

"There still remains in them the attitude of siding with the strong and submiting to them. This defeatist attitude must be revived.

"The Three Asiatic Movement also must not be mere ideology. The motto of the movement should be implanted into each and every one of the Indonesians to bring about the Renaissance of Asia as soon as possible."

MILITARY INSTALLATIONS ON LA VALETTA BOMBED

Rumanian Forces Make Several Thrusts Into Soviet Positions in Donetz Basin

Domei

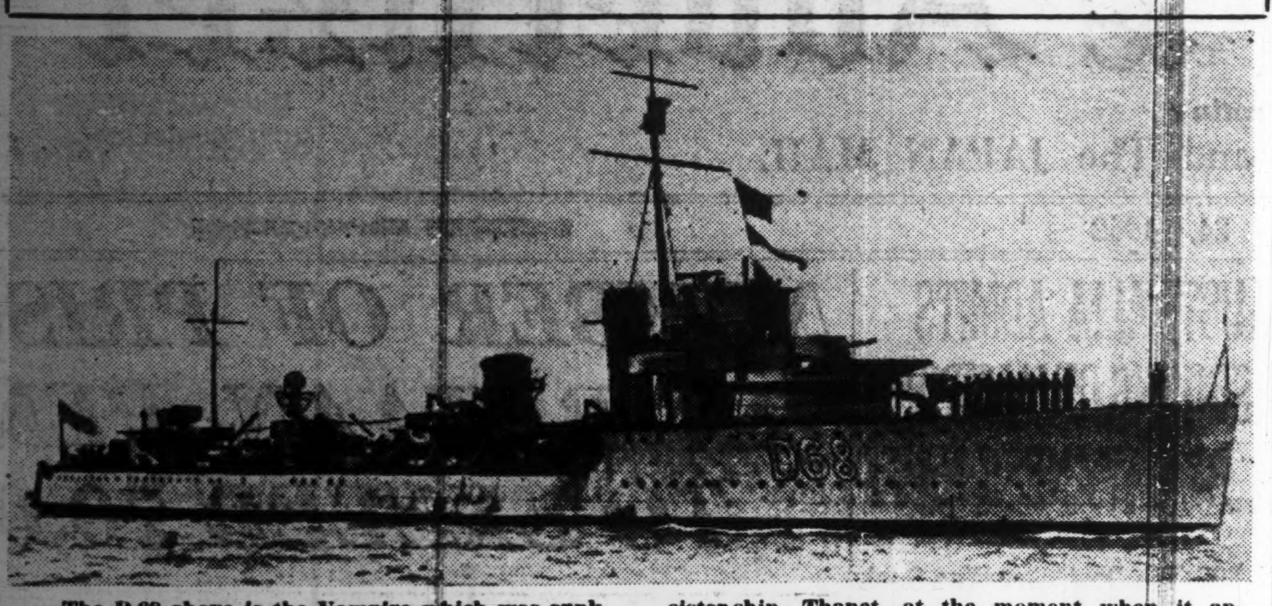
BERLIN, April 22.—German and Italian air formations cooperating in furious air assaults over Malta Island yesterday blasted military installations in La Valetta harbor and shot down seven enemy aircraft in fierce aerial combat while destroying nine on the ground, the High Command announced today.

Rumanian forces launched several thrusts at Soviet troop positions in the Donetz Basin, of western Ukraine, and seized numerous prisoners in these actions.

Attempted Soviet pushes against German lines in the northern and central sectors of the Eastern Front were repulsed by strong German counter-attacks.

German bombers extended their raids in the waters off the southern coast of the British Isles and sank a 3,000-ton enemy merchantship, the communique concluded.

Destroyer Vampire Sunk



The D-68 above is the Vampire which was sunk by the Japanese Navy during the battle in the Bay of Bengal. Displacing 1,000 tons, it carried four 4-inch guns, five light guns and six 21-inch torpedo tubes. In the battle off Endau on January 27 of this year, it took part in one of the most exciting naval battles between destroyers but deserted its sister-ship, Thanet, at the moment when it appeared to the commander of the Vampire that the odds were against the British ships. Since then, the Vampire has been a fugitive of the seas, pursued by the Japanese Navy but it was finally sighted in the Bay of Bengal and sent to the watery grave by the Japanese.

CROAT LEGION RELIEVES ITALIANS ON EAST FRONT

Now Incorporated in Fascist Army—Commander Reviews Troops

D.N.B.

MILAN, April 22.—The Croat Legion on the Eastern Front has been incorporated in the Italian expeditionary forces, the Correire della Sera reported.

According to the paper's correspondent at the front, the Commander-in-Chief of the Italian Expeditionary Forces on the Eastern Front, General Messe, gained an excellent impression during a review of the Croat Legion, which will relieve the Italian troops at the front.

General Messe welcomed the Croat soldiers in the ranks of the Italian Expeditionary Forces and expressed the conviction that the Croats will fight as bravely as the Italian soldiers in the hard victorious battles on the Eastern Front and thus, tighten the ties already existing between the Croat and the Italian people.

Turk Government Leans Toward Axis

(Continued From Page 1)

supply of materials to Turkey by Britain.

"The remarkable achievements of the Japanese Forces in the war has made a profound impression upon the officials and people of Turkey. Their impression that America and Britain had started on the decline was deepened by the failure of the Anglo-Indian parley on the Indian question. The conclusion arrived at by them was that Britain could no longer be relied upon.

"Turkey is betraying the gravest concern about the development of the German-Soviet war. Its leaders are moving with every circumspection in shaping the course to be followed by their country in dealing with the situation created by the outbreak of hostilities between Germany and the Soviet Union.

"The consensus of opinion in influential circles in Turkey is that the results which were obtained by the Soviet Union in its counter-attacks against Germany during the winter were not such as to affect the favorable position gained by Germany.

Raids Seriously Viewed

"These circles took a serious view of the raids which were carried out by the German air force upon Sevastopol and in the Caucasus. The view gaining ground in these circles is that the war situation in the future will develop favorably for Germany.

"The action of the Soviet Union in concluding a treaty with Britain in the first part of last March under which Iran was partitioned to make possible the advance of Soviet forces excited the Turkish Government considerably. The Turkish suspicions of the Soviets were intensified by their proposals for the stay in Turkey of lawyers selected by the Soviet Government for the task of advising the prisoners involved in the plot against the life of German Ambassador von Papen. These demands, according to informed Turkish circles, were part of a Soviet plan to oppress Turkey.

"Britain has been extending financial aid to Turkey. The loans which have been made by Britain to Turkey through the Ottman Bank run to £45,000,000.

Reich Supplies Goods

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He pointed out that this British arrogance could only be explained by the lack of knowledge of Indian culture and civilization on behalf of the average Englishman.

"While looking back on the many years which I have spent in India," he declared, "I very much regret having to admit that the British in India never showed any interest for cooperating with the Indians for the promotion of their national unity.

"Today, this chance of cooperation has been missed and the British are now being confronted with the Indian determination to abolish foreign domination."

1,079 CANDIDATES LISTED

Government Closes Registration Thursday for General Election

The Government closed the list of candidates for the forthcoming general election on Thursday. The total number of candidates thus reached 1,079, the largest that has ever been recorded in Japan. Of the total, new candidates are 646, members of the Diet until its last session 366 and former Diet members 67. With the election just a week ahead, the campaigns are in full saving throughout all electoral constituencies of this country.

Confer With Premier

Lieutenant-General Yoshitsugu Tatekawa, former Ambassador to the Soviet Union called on Premier General Hideki Tojo at his official residence Thursday morning. They remained in conference for 30 minutes. Michio Yuzawa, Home Minister, called on Premier Tojo at his official residence in the afternoon and had talks with the Premier on various matters under his jurisdiction.

Germans Donate to Army

D.N.B.

BERLIN, April 22.—The total amount of money collected on the day of the Armed Forces for the "Winter Relief Work," has increased to 56,872,873.59 Reichsmarks. This figure includes all collections made in all parts of Germany as well as in the occupied territories. It should be noted that this figure exceeds last year's amount by 26,614,183 Marks.

British Newsprint Shortage

D.N.B.

LISBON, April 22.—The shortage of newsprint has compelled British newspapers to publish advertisements in only one half of their editions, according to an announcement printed in all British newspapers.

Reich Silent on France

D.N.B.

BERLIN, April 22.—The Wilhelmstrasse spokesman, replying to questions by foreign newspaper correspondents concerning the reformation of the French Government, declared that he could not make any further comments and that events would speak for themselves.

Shipyards Resume Activity in Shonan

(Continued From Page 1)

built in the near future.

At present the pre-war level of 5,000 laborers is hard to reach, but Chinese laborers are continually streaming to the dock-yards begging to be employed, and it is expected that the problem of labor will be soon solved.

PERSECUTION WAVE SWEEPS OVER U.S.

Minority Groups Again Suffer—Latin-American Countries Induced to Follow

Transocean

BERLIN, April 23.—The United States is once more the center of spiteful discrimination and persecution of minority groups, and this time it is American citizens of foreign blood as well as Axis nationals who are the victims, the Berliner Morgenpost charges in a recent issue.

Today the United States is strongly reminiscent of the times when American chauvinism was at its worst during the first World War. At that time Dachshounds were exterminated because they were considered typically German.

The German Sauerkraut was rechristened Liberty Cabbage and millions of Americans of German origin were persecuted, arrested and turned into a low-class population, while Americans of British origin were expected to maintain a strong pro-British attitude.

Today, just as then, spy scares, a wave of hatred and persecution, sweep over the United States. The victims are nationals of Axis states or American citizens of German, Italian and Japanese origin. With special zeal the Federal Bureau of Investigation propagates fear and suspicion against those Americans who have just become citizens of the United States and those who were born in a foreign country.

Almost 6,000 Axis nationals or American citizens originating from one or the other of the Axis countries have been arrested, and it can be safely assumed that part of these arrested persons only endure this fate because they remained true to their mother-country and did not let themselves be influenced by the anti-Axis propaganda conducted by the agents of Roosevelt.

Washington probably regrets the fact that not all those under suspicion could be arrested, since Americans of German, Italian, and Japanese origin make up about one-quarter of the United States populace and for the 30,000,000 people there are not enough prisons in the entire United States.

U.S. Example Aped

There need not be surprise at the fact that vassal states in Central America, like Nicaragua, the Honduras, Cuba or Costa Rica, declared war on the Axis powers to please the big tyrant in the North.

The truth of the saying that bad examples spoil good manners is clearly shown by the fact that even bigger nations like Brazil have likewise adopted similar measures and resort to discriminating against their German, Italian, or Japanese minorities by effecting arrests, limiting freedom of movement or confiscating properties.

These measures prove how greatly Brazil follows in the wake of the United States and how wide is the breach which has been smitten into the sovereignty of this country. Lately it can be pointed out, in this connection, that Brazil has agreed to place its air and naval bases at the disposal of the United States forces. It need hardly be mentioned that these admissions were made under the pressure of "Dollar Diplomacy" and the pressure exerted by the United States government.

If the Brazilian government, in order to justify her measures against Axis nationals, now takes refuge in the assertion that these measures only constitute reprisals against the sinkings of Brazilian merchant vessels by Axis naval craft, then these statements can only be looked upon as feeble excuses since there are international agreements for the settlement of such questions and means for compensation.

Besides Brazil is fully aware of the existing state of war between the United States and the Axis powers, and that therefore Brazilian ships ply the waters around the United States coast at their own risks.

The long-awaited declaration by the Wilhelmstrasse on the indiscriminate treatment against German nationals in Brazil will throw an interesting light on the German-Brazilian relation and is eagerly awaited by all concerned.

Number of Enemy Prisoners Increases

(Continued From Page 1)

present positions, Reuters reports here today from London.

Sara on Panay Taken

Domei

PANAY ISLAND, April 22.—Japanese Forces have occupied Sara, on the eastern side of Panay Island, and are advancing along the coastal regions after occupying important enemy positions.

Meanwhile, the enemy forces which fled from Lambunao into the forests of Mt. Baloy have left behind destroyed motorcars, communication equipment and arms scattered throughout the palm jungle of the region.

The natives, who had been deceived by the false propaganda spread by the American troops that they would be massacred by the Japanese, have discovered the truth and gradually are returning to their homes under the protection of the Japanese troops.

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Today's Press Comments

FRIDAY, APRIL 24, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

Start of Steel Industries in North China

HOCHI—The establishment of the greatest steel company in North China at a time when the economic network over Japan, Manchoukuo and China, the three countries forming the hub of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, is being strengthened, marks a great step forward in the economic security of these three countries.

Hitherto the iron ore and coal from North China had been conveyed over a long distance to the Yawata Iron Works in Japan, where the iron ore was processed.

But in order to develop the utmost fighting power of the countries within the Co-Prosperity Sphere it is necessary to establish such industries on the spot where the raw materials are found.

Specially in the case of the iron industry, which necessitates the use of a vast amount of heavy material, it is evidently more convenient and wiser to establish iron foundries where the raw material is found, than to transport the bulky ore all the way to Japan.

It is therefore a matter for congratulation that the present steel company has been established in North China with combined Japanese and Chinese capital amounting to ¥100,000,000. The present steel company is situated favorably, for rich coal-fields are close at hand. Coke plants and factories for subsidiary industries will be built, and great developments are expected in the near future.

The by-products of the iron industry can be utilized in various ways, and the gas produced in the coke plants can be utilized in the development of other industries.

Thai Congratulation Mission

MIYAKO—The Thai Congratulation Mission, headed by Lieutenant-General Phya Phahon, safely arrived in Fukuoka from Bangkok on April 23 and will arrive in Tokyo today. Its visit to Japan is doubly significant, because of its original objective of offering congratulations to Japan for the conclusion of the Japan-Thai Offensive and Defensive Alliance and the conclusion of the Japan-Thai economic agreement several days ago with the consequent enforcement of the yen-baht exchange rate on a new basis. Thus, Japan and Thailand have been brought closer than ever before politically, militarily and economically.

The welcome here of the Congratulation Mission will go a long way to line Japan-Thai relations more intimately spiritually. This is a matter for joy and felicitation for Japan and Thailand. It is with awe that we describe that the Imperial Family reportedly will accord the Mission treatment as national guest. We, the nation, also will respond heartily to the enthusiasm and sincerity of the Thai Government and people and are glad to welcome the Mission.

Thailand till the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia was a base of American and British plots. Through wiles and devices these countries resorted to intimidation of Thailand evidently with a view to drafting that country into their camp. Sagacious as he is Premier Luang Pibul as well as the other Thai officials were not persuaded by the United States and Britain. Immediately upon the outbreak of the present war, Thailand entered into alliance with Japan and since then the relations of the two countries have been considerably intimate.

We thank Thailand for its great efforts rendered to us since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia and also pay our respects to the keen insight and serious determination of the Thai Government, which has placed Thailand on a solid foundation, without misleading that country even in the slightest degree at this momentous juncture when the world history is marking a signal turn. It is our sincere desire that Lieutenant-General Phahon and his suite will closely see how Japan is perfectly undisturbed by the war, but has a great reserve of energy and that they will tell the Thai people all about it on their return home.

Retail Business Readjustment

CHUGAI SHOGYO—The Government has recently made public its policy of readjusting retail business. It was rather late, but nonetheless is believed as appropriate. This is really a great reform and some friction is inevitable. Under the circumstances, great caution must be taken by local government authorities in dealing with this gigantic task. They are hoped to come in direct contact with retail merchants whose status is going to be readjusted. The Government keeps intact the traditional form of individual retail business system. This policy is only too natural, taking into consideration the peculiar trait of retail business in this country.

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LACK OF RUBBER WORRIES AMERICA, GREAT BRITAIN

Hopes Laid on Increase in Brazilian and African Production

D.N.B.

LISBON, April 22.—All regions where rubber is being produced and which are under the control of the Allies or are accessible to them must be developed as soon as possible for the safeguarding of the rubber requirements of the United States and Great Britain, declared the Financial News.

So far Brazil's annual production has amounted to 15,000 tons of raw rubber and it would be possible to increase this production considerably, stated the paper.

The African continent produced in the past about 10,000 tons a year and this figure could also be raised. It is doubtful, however, whether the African plantations which were founded in 1910 at the time of the rubber boom and later left uncultivated would pay the costs of recultivation considering the present prices. The paper pointed out that for 20 years these plantations have been neglected.

The paper finally suggested that the Government should help these regions by special credits in order to exploit them as far as possible.

BOOKS
Maruzen's Report

Acworth, B.—This Bondage: A Study of the Migration of Birds, Insects, and Aircraft, with some Reflections on Evolution and Relativity. '29. ..¥1.20
Baker, J. R. and J. B. S. Haldane.—Biology in Everyday Life. '33. .... 2.85
Bucka, R.—Die Praxis des Einkaufs im Industriebetrieb. '31. 1.00
Crum, R. B.—Scientific Thought in Poetry. '31. .... 9.90
Etzdorf, M. v.—Kiek in die Welt; als deutsche Fliegerin uber drei Erdteilen. Mit 34 Abb. u. 2 Kt. '31. .... 6.80
Heard, G.—This Surprising World: A Journalist Looks at Science. '32. .... 2.80
Layton, W. T.—The Economic Situation of Great Britain. .. .50
Lyttelton, E.—Travelling Days: Impressions in Japan, China and India. '33. .... 3.50
March of Science, 1931-1935. Issued under the Authority of the Council of the British Ass. for the Advancement of Science. '37. .... 3.30

NORTH PACIFIC FISHERIES
With Special Reference to Alaska Salmon
By H. E. Gregory & K. Barnes
(American Council, Inst. of Pacific Relations Studies of the Pacific. No. 3)
1939. Med. Svo. cloth pp. 340. ¥13.50

Penrose, L. S.—Mental Defect. (Text-Books of Social Biology. Ed. by L. Hogben). With 4 Pls. '33. .... 7.15
Recuil des—textes relatifs au nouveau regime des concessions domaniales en Indochine. (Gouvernement Gen. de l'Indochine). '29. .... 4.80
Reinheimer, H.—Synthetic Biology and the Moral Universe. '31. .... 1.50
Schoonmaker, F.—Come with Me through France. With Illus. & Maps. '28. .... 2.00
Stephen, K.—Psychoanalysis and Medicine: A Study of the Wish to Fall Ill. '33. .... 3.00
Wheeler, W. M.—Emergent Evolution and the Development of Societies. '28. .... 1.00
Wiggam, A. E.—New Decalogue of Science. '28. .... 2.00

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MAY DOLLS
for Boys' Festival

An age-old festival still is prevalent throughout the country, which once was called the country of the Rising Sun but now is the leader of the Co-Prosperity Sphere of GREATER EAST ASIA, with masculine DOLLS attired in armors or ancient costumes displayed in Japanese homes.

It dates back hundreds of years and has been intended to inherit the spirit of bravery and heroism in the minds of younger generations that they might be able to fight through hardships in life or in the battle field of actual warfare.

These dolls are not only pretty and attractive in appearance but are mimic replicas of what they used to be in the by-gone days.

ON 7TH FLOOR
MATUYA
GINZA

BURMESE YOUNG MEN JOIN JAPANESE UNITS

Many Volunteer Corps Formed —Help Imperial Forces at Battle Front

The people of Burma have for long aspired for independence, and their chance came with the arrival of the Imperial Forces. Stirred by the overwhelming victories of the Japanese and fired by the many tales of Homeric courage shown by the Japanese soldiers, many thousands of young Burmese volunteered for service under the leadership of the Japanese. These volunteers were organized into a Volunteer Corps, and below is a description of their first journey up the Irrawaddy River to join the Japanese Forces on the battle front, as given by special correspondents of the Yomiuri reporting from the Burma front on April 17.

It was already dusk when the ship left Yandoon to embark on its momentous journey up the great Irrawaddy River. The valley of this river had been the cradle of Burmese civilization, and the silent, yellow waters, flowing through the ages, had witnessed the visissitude of Burmese history ever since the time of the Pagan Dynasty. On the broad bosom of this mighty river now floated this ship, laden with the brave volunteers who had risen for the independence and reconstruction of their country.

Many Men Volunteer

When the Imperial Forces began their operations in Burma, their Headquarters were beseiged by a swarm of native volunteers who begged to be allowed to fight under the Japanese for their country's independence. The Japanese Commander welcomed them, and organized them into an unit.

In unison with the Imperial Forces the Volunteer Corps were active in the northern areas. The members of the Volunteer Corps, however, were not sufficiently armed. Some of them had only a sword slung from their waists.

But they made up for their lack of material equipment with their spiritual fervor. They were burning with the desire to emulate the heroic feats of the Japanese soldiers.

As the ship churned through the muddy waters, the soldiers on board talked merrily with one another, joking and slapping one another on their knees. They were in high spirits, and their attitude did not show the slightest concern for the coming encounter with the forces of Britain and Chungking. They did not seem to know what fear was.

An outstanding characteristic of these volunteers, and which differentiates them from the soldiers of other countries, is the fact that they do not carry mess-tins or water-bottles with them. As subsequent events showed, there was no necessity for them to be encumbered with such things.

All the villagers along the route seemed to know the exact whereabouts of the volunteers, and they prepared the necessary food and drink for these volunteers ahead of them. Whenever the volunteers arrived at a village, the villagers welcomed them almost frantically. Fruits, tobacco, etc., were pressed upon them. Food was always ready for them. Not a single volunteer suffered from lack of food.

Even when the volunteer corps was encamped on a mountain, the villagers brought food for them, traveling through more than two miles of rough country. If they traveled through strange country, the villagers of that country would direct them to places where they could always find water. Once a village headman complained that the volunteers did not pass through his village when he had specially prepared food for them.

Another village headman brought three thousand pieces of silver to the camp of the volunteers as a contribution to their military funds. The volunteers are well-disciplined, and received all their favors with the same modesty and solemnity of the Japanese Forces. The confidence of the villagers in them is unlimited.

The volunteer corps is an infantry corps. There are not sufficient men to form an engineer corps or a transport corps, nor is there the necessity for such corps, for with the aid of the villagers a bridge may be constructed anywhere at any time. The villagers also stick to them like a shadow, ever ready to act as their transports.

The ship steamed up the river, puffing black smoke from its funnels. When civilian ships passed by, shouts of "Dobama" were exchanged.

Soldiers Elated

All the lights on board were dimmed. Presently the soldiers lay down and began to sleep. Some of them continued to lie awake, and a queer mournful wail rose in the stillness of the night as they began to chant some native melody.

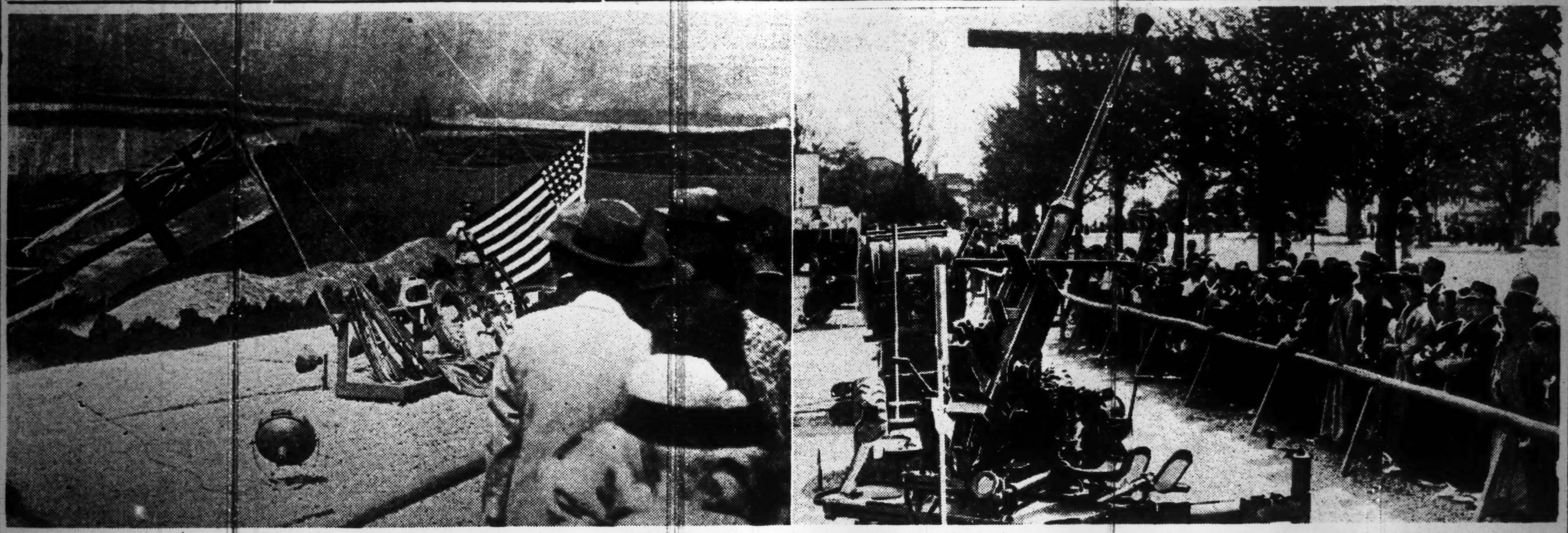
About two in the morning the moon rose. A faint glow appeared somewhere in the distance to starboard. As the ship traveled further upstream we found that the glow came from some electric lamps shining at the top of a pagoda. The nocturnal scenes of the Irrawaddy valley were strangely beautiful, and we felt as though we were traveling through some fairyland.

At break of day the volunteers arrived at a certain village. The villagers went frantic with joy at their arrival, and came in ceaseless streams to the ship, bringing with them fruits and sweets, till the decks were fairly submerged under their presents.

At last the 180 kilometers journey up the Irrawaddy River was ended. The firing lines were immediately in front of us.

The volunteers examined their rifles, rattling the locks as they worked them to find out their efficiency, their faces aglow with the light of battle.

War Prizes On Display At Yasukuni Shrine



On the occasion of the enshrinement ceremony of the 15,017 souls of fallen war heroes at the Yasukuni Shrine Thursday, a display of war prizes was held in the Shrine compounds for the 30,000 members of the bereaved families. The photo on the left shows captured British and American ensigns, while in the foreground at the right is an enemy anti-aircraft gun. The Extraordinary Grand Festival of the Shrine will commence from today and last until April 28.

KEIO, WASEDA WIN FOOTBALL GAMES

Opening Events Held at Meiji Shrine Stadium—Hosei, Rikkyo Losers

The Keio and Waseda football teams opened their campaign Thursday with convincing victories at the Meiji Shrine stadium in the inaugural twin-bill of the Kanto Intercollegiate Gaikyu League. Keio whipped Hosei, 22 to 8, while Waseda triumphed over Rikkyo, 37 to 6.

Keio showed nothing fancy in handing Hosei a convincing beating. Pure power mixed with a pass or two carried the Mita eleven to three touchdowns, a safety while holding Hosei at bay after a jittery half.

A hard-charging line tore the Hosei line wide open. Todo ran to two touchdowns and halfback Nakano did a solo by returning a punt for 70 yards for Keio's initial score. A fumble deep in their territory presented Keio with a safety and Todo and Nakano converted for two more points.

Hosei March Fades

Hosei never threatened seriously although some hard driving by Murata and Yokoie at the start of the game gave Hosei their best chance. However, after driving to Keio's 21-yard line, Hosei's attack fizzled and Keio took over.

Midway in the first half, with neither team making much headway Hosei punted from their 38-yard line. Nakano, Keio's safety-man took the ball on the run on his 30 and cutting sharply to his right raced the remaining 70 yards to score standing up.

Later in the same half, Hosei stranded inside their 10, fumbled the ball from center. The ball was finally recovered by Hosei in their end zone and Keio's score mounted to 8 on this safety.

With Todo replacing Okada at full, Keio's attack began to run up first downs. Early in the second half, a Todo-to-Tokunaga pass took the ball to Hosei's 23. Two smashes and an off-tackle run by Todo gave Keio their second touchdown.

The teams kept battling defensively for the greater part of the latter half, with Keio having a slight edge. Later Todo on a wide sweep around end picked up 23 yards and followed up a 15-yard smash straight through the middle for the final tally.

Tallying four times in the first half and twice more in the last half, Waseda completely out-classed Rikkyo, who were greatly under-manned to put up with a rough, tough power eleven of Waseda.

Hard running by Hamada, who went over for three touchdowns and some sparkling plunges by Narumi featured the versatile attack of the Waseda team. Other touchdowns were scored by Nakamura, Yoshino and Umeda.

Ando Makes Score

With but three minutes left in the game, Rikkyo aided by a couple of passes and straight shots off-tackle sent Ando over for their lone score. This together with a sustained drive in the opening minutes of the game were the only threat of the Rikkyo eleven.

Smashing through the line and circling the ends with equal success, Waseda presented an opening attack which forced Rikkyo to yield four touchdowns in the first half.

Hamada scored the first touchdown on a 18-yard jaunt midway in the first half and followed with another touchdown run immediately to give Waseda a 12 point lead.

From this point on, the Waseda eleven with a puzzling attack centered on slow breaking reverses and power shots over the tackles started to eat up yardage. Before the half ended Umeda and Yoshino had driven across for two more touchdowns and fullback Narumi several times broke through for long gainers.

In the final half, Waseda's score was increased on Hamada's third touchdown, Nakamura's conversion and another touchdown jaunt by Nakamura.

Therafter Rikkyo took to the air and was able to move the ball for their only tally.

The line-ups:

KEIO (22)		HOSEI (0)
Tokunaga	LE	Fujiyama
Tanifuchi	LT	Kuraie
Tsujita	LG	Hoshino
Okada	C	Sahara
Fujii	RG	Hasegawa
Sato	RT	Ohsaki
Tanaka	RE	Yonemura
Yoshida	QB	Yokoie
Nakano	LH	Yamasaki
Miyoshi	RH	Umekawa
S. Okada	FB	Murata
WASEDA (37)		**RIKKYO (6)**
Umeda	LE	Kuwabara
Kageyama	LT	Cho
Fukujin	LG	Tei
Tanaka	C	Sukeno
Uchima	RG	Yokoyama
Kagami	RT	Ohdo
Kataoka	RE	Ing
Yoshino	QB	Mizue
Hamada	LH	Kurahashi
Nakamura	RH	Ando
Narumi	FB	Yoshida

Touchdowns—Nakano, Todo (2) Conversion—Todo, Nakano.

Touchdowns. Waseda—Hamada (3). Nakamura, Yoshino. Umeda.

Rikkyo—Ando.

Conversion—Nakamura.

INDIA AND PALESTINE HARD NUTS TO CRACK

Britain's Hands All Tied Up—Doubtful If Trouble-Makers Can Be Subdued

The problem in India and Palestine—neither one ever solved amicably—is one nut that is hard to crack for the British Government. The parallel existing between these two countries is quite easily discernible for in both territories true to the principle of "divide and rule" one part of the population is incited against the other and one religious body against the other one, the German journal, Voelkischer Beobachter, writes as it describes Britain's desperate plight encountered there.

"In India" it declares, "it is the Moslems who are incited against the Hindus and in Palestine the Jews against the Arabs. In both territories, the grip on the respective countries and the exploitation of the countries' economic and political fields is carried out by similar methods. In both countries, uprisings and demands are quietened down with promises and postponements which are either broken or only adhered to in part.

"This resulted in the creation of a spirit of opposition and independence against the British rule in India and Palestine, which perhaps cannot be suppressed any further and will result in the realization of the long cherished dream of national freedom.

"The development of the war has resulted in the absolute necessity for Britain to maintain its hold on India and Palestine, if the process of the Empire's disintegration should not be speeded up. Both territories are, apart from their economic significance, strategical bases from which important and vital war-like operations can be initiated.'

Countries Vital to Britain

Furthermore, the journal states that it is of the utmost importance to the British that these territories are unconditionally under their submission and at the disposal of Britain.

"This, however," it adds, "can only be the case if the population sides with the British Government. Naively overestimating itself, Britain thinks that the promise of dominion status suffices to win over the Indian nation in its entirety.

"The day is to be saved in Palestine, where the majority of the population consists of Arabs, by showing them preference before the Jews, who so far have been favored.

"Recently, this policy became the subject of a debate in the British House of Commons. In these debates, the influence of pro-Jewish circles was particularly apparent as many delegates, despite the fact that Britain for strategical reasons has every benefit to obtain by favoring the Arabian viewpoint due to the Arab majority in Palestine, openly voiced their opinion in favor of the Jew in this anti-Arab sense.

"In this connection, among others, Lord Wedgewood, Labor representative, made statements which coming from a Britisher sound particularly significant. He stated inter alia, that the British policy was anti-Semitic and all difficulties in Palestine could be traced back to the anti-Jewish prejudice of the British authorities in Palestine. These circles quite openly displayed their antipathy against the Jews in Palestine.

Arabs by Themselves

"The excuses, therefore, were explained in the existing necessity to win over the Arabs, the same Arabs who have rebelled and have never fought and never will fight for Britain.

"Lord Wedgeswod's statement hits a high in the grotesque declaration, when he said, "If we really are afraid of the Arabs, let us arm the Jews, then we will not have to fear the Arabs any more."

"Another representative, the Liberal Lord Davies made a statement to the similar effect declaring: In whatever way we look at the matter, it will cause us many troubles. We have turned the cold shoulder to our friends in order to win over our enemies.'

"Just as in Palestine, so also in India a pendulum policy is maintained, which in principle is based neither on fundamental human nor historical facts, but influences the fate of the various people according to the interests of Britain and in that manner, according to the needs of the moment bestowing its sympathy to one or the other side.

"Britain, however, seems to have forgotten that the times of colonial submission of nations are over. People who have begun to think for themselves will strive to shake off the shackles of colonial bondage in a manner which is not natural and not voluntary."

Shigemitsu Is Leaving

Mamoru Shigemitsu Japanese Ambassador to China, who recently returned to Japan to discuss various matters with the Central Government, will leave Tokyo Saturday for Nanking. On his way to the Chinese capital he is scheduled to visit Manchoukuo to inspect economic and political conditions there, reports Domei.

Beautiful Maiden Who Loved Dr. Rizal Believed to Have Followed Him to P.I.

Osei-san, the beautiful Japanese maiden who taught the late Dr. Jose Rizal, "Father of the Philippines," to have a high regard for Japan, led a life similar to that of the noted Tojin Okichi. After parting with Dr. Rizal, she followed him to China and then perhaps to the Philippines, according to information reaching the Nichi Nichi.

According to Kokichi Hakamada, of Sato-cho, Hamamatsu City, Shizuoka Prefecture, a nephew of Osei-san as far as the census register is concerned, Osei-san will be 86 years old now, that is if she is still alive.

Since she left her hometown when very young, Mr. Hakamada had no way of knowing her except througn a picture shown to him by his father, Kohachi. The elder Mr. Hakamada died on March 31, leaving Dai Ota of Takami-ku, Shin-cho, a once-upon-a-time playmate of Osei-san, the sole living acquaintance of the maiden.

Upon looking at the picture in the newspaper a few weeks ago, she had said, "The wide forehead and the tall nose. . . . This must be that beautiful friend I used to have. Since she was a year younger than me, she would be 86 years old now."

According to Dai-san, Osei-san was the first daughter of Matakichi Hakamada, an owner of many fishing boats, who lived in the then fishing town of Arai-machi.

Her home was once a wealthy one, and she lived happily with her stepsister Maki-san (born to her mother through the first marriage) her brother Kohachi-san and a younger sister Haru-san.

When Maki-san became 14 years old, she was taken by her real father, who was working at the Nanking Quarters, (Yokohama), then the foreigners' residential section, and 12 years later came back to her former hometown to worship at her ancestors' grave. Maki-san was now an entirely changed woman. Clad in a beautiful kimono, she scattered money as gifts to all the relatives around her.

Osei-san was struck by this extravagant living of her elder sister. She in the meantime had been living for three years with a boat carpenter named Yoshi-san and even had a child by him. He, however, deserted her, and to add to her pitiful circumstance, her child died.

It was at this time that her sister came. Tired of her life, Osei-san told herself that if she had to live, she would lead a gay life, and in the autumn of that year, when she was 23 years old, went with her younger sister to Yokohama, the city of her dreams.

Osei-san placed her sister in the care of her aunt who lived in Isezaki-cho, and she with the help of her elder sister, got a job in the Nanking Quarters.

She was leading a luxurious life when in about the 22nd year of Meiji, a Filipino (Was this Dr. Rizal?) came to Japan, and a romance between them started.

A short while later the man left for China on an investigation tour of that country, leaving Osei-san in Yokohama. Osei-san, however, unable to stand the parting, went after him in the spring of the following year when she was 24 years old, aboard the Okinawa Maru.

Osei-san however, could not meet him in China, and it is said that she even went to the Philippines, but no news was received from her and nothing definite is known.

BIG ELECTION RALLY TO BE HELD MONDAY

Premier Tojo and Finance Minister Kaya Will Give Addresses

The cooperation of the people for the successful execution of the general election of Diet members will be asked through a special lecture meeting to be given at the Hibiya Public Hall next Monday evening, April 27, under the joint auspices of the Home Ministry, the Board of Information, the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, the Metropolitan Police Board and the Tokyo Prefectural and Municipal Governments, reports Domei.

At the meeting, Premier General Hideki Tojo and Finance Minister Okinori Kaya will deliver addresses urging the people to cooperate fully for the establishment of a new and powerful Imperial Diet in wartime.

The Premier's address will be broadcast from 7 p.m. Monday from Station JOAK over a nation-wide hook-up.

FRENCH GIRLS SUBJECT TO DOMESTIC TRAINING

Transocean

VICHY, April 15.—The training of young French girls as mothers and housewives has been made compulsory by a new law just announced.

All young French women, with the exception of those in the country, must henceforth join courses in domestic science, dress-making, laundry, cooking and care of children.

These courses are to increase the spirit of the family life in France.

BRIGHT NEW FUTURE AWAITS INDONESIANS

Enlightened Life Is Promised Under Guidance of Japan

The Indonesians are capable of great progress. Their time and calendar has been changed and they are now on their way to an enlightened life, reports an Asahi correspondent in Palembang.

"The Dutch policy toward the Indonesians has been to let them remain ignorant and poor as much as possible," the report goes, and states, "It has also been said that these people are incapable of acquiring knowledge and riches. Such words, however, come from those who do not know the people's real nature. That they are a progressive people can be seen by the many changes that have taken place within the two months after the capture of southern Sumatra by the Imperial Army.

"At the Komyo Elementary School that was opened by the Japanese Army on April 1 in the former office of the BPM Oil Company, 70 children of from seven to 13 years of age have been selected from several hundred ambitious children.

"The seventy are taught by Indonesian teachers, who in turn are taught by members of the Army Information Corps. Songs such as 'Kimigayo,' 'Aikoku koshinkyoku', and 'Aiba shingunka' are taught every day, which the children learn with surprising speed.

"Only 15 days after the opening of the school, they have already learned to write their names and such simple words as 'yoi kodomo' (good children) in kana. They can also use words such as 'arigato' and 'watashi kaerimasu' (I'm going home) quite freely.

They know the Japanese word for sword, medal and 200 other words of this nature. Their manners have become as good as those of the 'good children' of Japan. No child can be seen smoking tobacco anymore as was seen prior to the coming of the Japanese Army.

"The Indonesian newspaper published by an Indonesian lawyer under the guidance of the Army Information Corps, now has only a month after its first publication, a circulation of more than 100,000. Readers' letters that come to the paper every day are filled with hopes of progressing as much as the Japanese people.

"Those who are literate read every item concerning the Army, the notices by the gendarmes, and the cultural guides of the Information Corps and practise them without being told.

"From April 1, the Indonesian time, which has been different from Japan time, was changed to the latter.. The year has also been changed from 1942 to 2602 of the Japanese Era, and the names of the days of the week to those of Japanese. A great change will be made in the red marks of their calendar, for Japanese holidays will be observed hereafter.

"When I see these people change their customs and manners with great earnest and sincerity, I feel that their real spirit has been awakened under the protection of Japan and that they are now trying to satisfy that thirst for progress which till now was suppressed by the Dutch."

400 TECHNICIANS FROM ASIA SPHERE ARRIVING

Will Discuss Promotion of Road Construction Technique

The Nippon Road Research Institute will invite about 400 technicians from Manchoukuo, China, French Indo-China, Thailand, the Philippines and Burma to Tokyo in order to discuss the promotion of road construction technique at a general meeting which is scheduled to be held at the Sankai Hall in Akasaka-ku on May 29 and 30, according to the Chugai Shogyo.

Viscount Tadashiro Inoue will preside at the conference. Dr. Masatsugu Suzuki, chief of the Public Works Bureau of the Home Ministry, Rear-Admiral Yaichiro Shibata, director of the Second Department of the Planning Board and Saburo Taniguchi, former director-general of the Public Works Bureau of the Home Ministry, will be vice-presidents.

Special attention will be paid at the conference to the peculiar terrain of those countries represented by the attendants and also to the relation between road construction and the national defense of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

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Tin-Pan Alley Told To Make Better Music

Ko Saito, a political commentator, expresses his desire for the appearance of new popular songs which will appeal to the hearts of all races in East Asia. He writes in the Hochi as follows:

The foundation of Japanese music was built at the end of the Tokugawa Era and its characteristic melody has dominated the music of this country through the Meiji Taisho and Showa Eras.

That particular melody, however, reflected and represented the stagnant and depressed psychology which prevailed in that "fin-de-siecle" period and is far from the vigorous and bright original characteristics of the Japanese people.

At the beginning of the Meiji Era there were composed the national anthem "Kimi-ga-Yo," the Empire Day anthem and other songs modelled after court music. On the other hand, the prevalence of simple and naive songs patterned after ballads of foreign countries became noticeable. These songs were simple but bright in their melody and had a tinge of sincerity to them.

From the end of the Taisho Era up to the beginning of the Showa Era, jazz songs and popular songs originating in the United States became widely accepted, which tendency helped to revive that depressed melody of the later Meiji Era.

This musical trend has planted a very deep root in the minds of the Japanese people. The composers of this country find themselves fully imbued with this shallow style of music. Since the outbreak of the China affair the Japanese people have undergone a radical change in their ideological trend. However, the world of popular music has remained intact, still true to its time-worn tradition.

Popular songs composed during the period from the beginning of the China affair up to now, all represent nothing but an imitation of the crude "lied" of foreign countries or the re-production of those degenerated melodies that had been popular before the war, especially in bars and Japanese drinking houses. Those composers will probably not be able to protest if they are called mannerists sticking to old corrupted fashions.

This tendency has influenced not only the ordinary popular songs but the military songs as well. Many of the war songs hitherto composed invariably have weak, pathetic tunes and others are no better than ordinary popular songs. Although heroic words are used in the composition, they cannot inspire the hearers or the singers.

It is a regrettable fact that after all the technical development Japanese music has hitherto made, by developing its original legacy as well as by introducing foreign musical instruments, it remains old-fashioned and uninspiring in its substantial quality. Inspiring passion and deep emotion should be represented in popular songs in simple and impressive melodies.

Another grievous tendency is that unnecessarily numerous songs have been and are still being produced. Songs should be repeatedly sung, giving the hearer and singer a deeper impression every time they are sung. The production of many songs with different melodies but with the one and same insignificant quality is as good as no song at all. It even produces an evil effect by dissipating the sentiment of the hearer of those worthless songs.

A tendency prevails in the musical circles of Japan to organize musical corporations. This, however, will hardly bring about good results. For example, nine chess players of the ninth rank playing in joint collaboration would never equal one first rank chess player. In the same manner, were such a musical body to be organized, numerous organizations of inferior class would not work as well as one organization staffed with truly efficient musicians and composers.

Moreover, just as there are powerful patrons of chess or other noted persons with honorary ranks in chess, so there are many would-be music specialists who are generally considered competent but, in reality, have no ability worthy of the name. Many of these would-be specialists are defective in that they cannot free themselves from the fetters of a mannerism which they themselves have created.

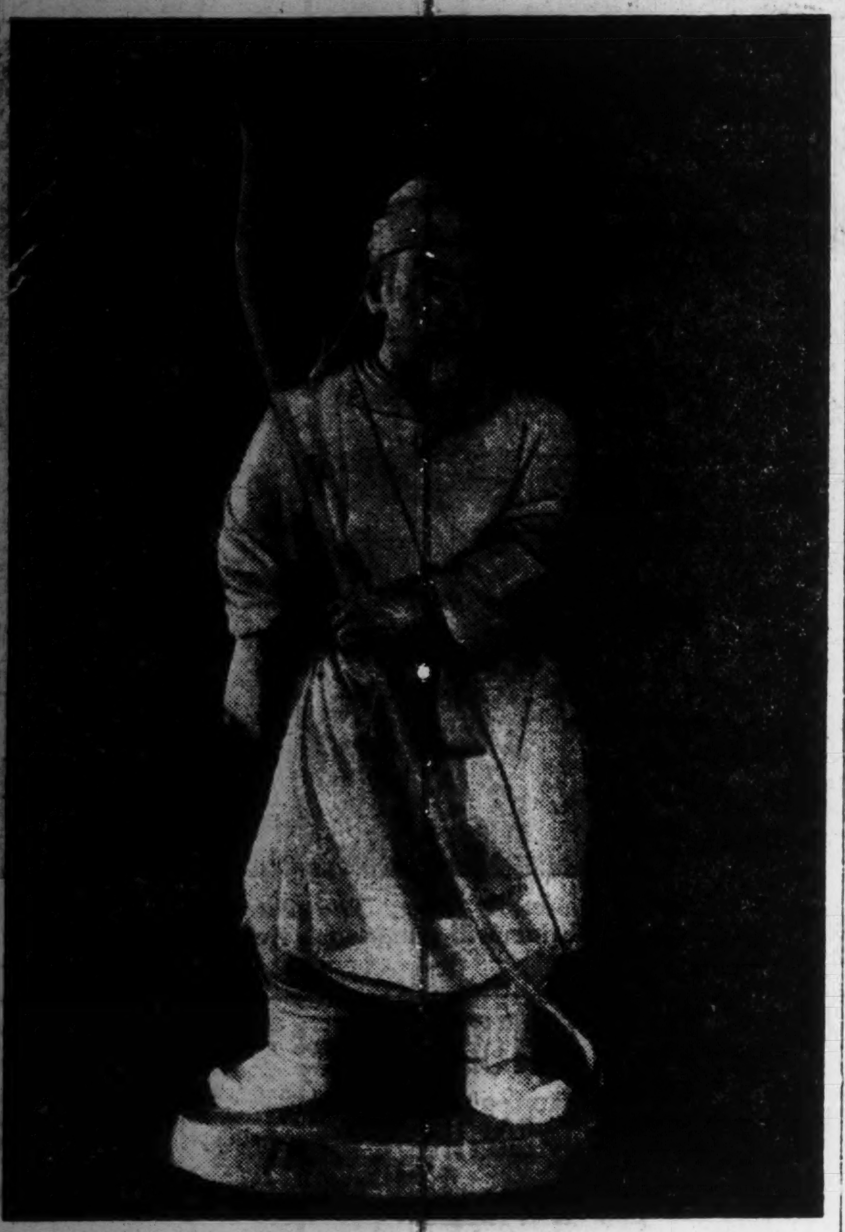
Among the so-called amateurs, there are many who are able to compose fresh, lively songs and accordingly are better qualified as composers of popular songs than those famous but old-fashioned specialists. It seems, however, that the present system of Japan's music world has provided no adequate way by which these rising young composers can come to the fore.

It is reported that "Kojo no Tsuki" or "Moon over the Ruined Castle," composed by Rentaro Taki, has inspired the younger generation of Inner Mongolia and is also very much loved by the Filipino girls. Although simple and naive in its melody, its touching tune appeals to the minds of Asians. This shows what a direct and powerful appeal music has for all people despite difference in language, customs and manners.

If a few hundred songs like "Kojo no Tsuki," with a melody characteristic of the Japanese and yet of other Asiatic races, are brought with power to inspire the sympathy to life, one may safely expect that understanding among the East Asiatic races will be carried out successfully by means of these popular songs.

We sincerely hope that worthy war and popular songs will be composed in large numbers and adequate circumstances created to enable rising composers to make use of their talents, the writer concludes.

Kamatari Fujiwara



While the use of ivory in Japanese sculpture dates back to the seventh century, its employment in miniature works of sculpture proper became popular in the 18th century. The above image of Kamatari Fujiwara was produced in the 19th century and is now a possession of the Imperial Household Museum.

HIDEYOSHI'S WIFE

NENE NEVER REGRETTED HAVING MARRIED TYCOON

(Concluded from Wednesday)

A few days after her return from the Gifu Castle, she received a letter from Nobunaga. The letter said that though Hideyoshi was to blame for his unfaithfulness toward his wife, he was a man hardly rivalled in ability and sagacity and advised her not to take any rash steps.

Though euphemistically the lord rebuked her for her jealousy, Nene reproached herself for having confessed such a personal, trivial matter to the Lord. From that very day, she changed into a more faithful and affectionate wife to Hideyoshi. And as she served her husband with renewed matrimonial affection, she found that he was no less lovable to her. She learned, with a pricking conscience, that her jealousy had been the very and sole cause of her mental trouble.

Not long after that time, Hideyoshi started on an expedition to the Chugoku District. He did not come home for several years. During his absence, Mitsuhide Akechi, one of Nobunaga's vassals, rose in rebellion and killed Nobunaga at Honno-ji Temple in Kyoto. Consequently Hideyoshi's castle at Nagahama, not very far from Kyoto, was attacked by the forces of the Abe clan who sided with Akechi.

As the castle was encircled, Nene superintended the family members, retainers, and servants in defense operations and, carrying her mother-in-law on her back and a naginata or halbert in her hand, sought shelter in a temple in a nearby mountain. Then she kept standing night and day in front of the gate of the temple. There were only 50, including the maid servants, to defend the shelter. She had made up her mind to fight to death as the wife of a samurai when the temple was attacked. But, at the same time, she decided to save her mother-in-law at any cost, for she thought it was her responsibility to save Hideyoshi's dear mother especially at the time of his absence.

Ten days passed after the rise of the rebellion. Hideyoshi concluded an armistice with the Mori Clan against which he had been fighting and came back like a sweeping gale from the Chugoku front and instantly defeated the rebels at the battle at Yamazaki between Osaka and Kyoto. Subsequently he restored his castle at Nagahama.

As he came up to the temple where his mother and wife had taken shelter, he called aloud like a child, "Mother, mother!" Then he called Nene and said in a breaking voice, "Well done, well done. You are worthy of the wife of Hideyoshi."

Nene could not utter even a word. She only quivered with joy. She mused that such an intensity of joy could only be experienced after having taken a part in an emergency. She reflected with sweet reminiscence on her matrimonial life in which the affection between her and her husband had been more and more deepened along with the passage of time. She now realized that their efforts of long years through twenties and thirties had at last resulted in a deep-rooted marital love in the true sense of the word.

Her self-possession and broadmindedness made her fully qualified as the wife of a great lord. Hideyoshi's vassals found peace and love whenever they met her.

Hideyoshi's Mother Dies

A sad event took place, when Hideyoshi held the post of Shogun. It was the death of Hideyoshi's mother. She died at the age of 80 in Kyoto. At that time, Hideyoshi was preparing for the expedition to Chosen and received the report of his mother's death at the headquarters in Kyushu. He hurried home, forgetting his expedition but did not arrive in time to hear her last words. Tears welled in his eyes. "Nene!" cried Hideyoshi, who had succeeded in unifying the whole of Japan and was about to launch a great campaign to the continent. "Nene, what shall I live for, now that I have lost my dear mother?"

Some years after the death of his mother, Hideyoshi, too, died at the age of 63 without completing the expedition to Chosen. At his deathbed he affectionately called the name of Nene in a faint voice and smiled at her.

Nene, now deprived of her dear husband, retired from the Osaka Castle where she had lived for a long time and removed to a temple half-way up a mountain in the outskirts of Kyoto. She lived there all alone, her only consolation being to visit her husband's grave near by every morning and evening.

After the death of Tycoon Hideyoshi, Iyeyasu Tokugawa rose in power and attacked the Osaka Castle. Hideyoshi's family members, retainers, servants and all he had left in this world were burnt up in the great conflagration that enveloped the castle. The fire, which continued to burn for three days and nights, could be seen from the temple in Kyoto where Nene lived in serene solitude.

Iyeyasu did not, however, send his soldiers to this temple. In September, 1624, Nene passed away at the age of 67. She had lived a full life—a happy one.

Radio Program

Friday

— Morning —

6:30 Talk. "The Memories of My Comrades," by Sergeant-Major Shigeo Nakano; Poem Recital.

7:00 Time; News; Music: "The Song of Yasukuni Shrine." "Concerto for Flute and Harp in C Major" (Mozart) and others.

9:00 Wartime Housekeeping Hour.

10:00 Juvenile Hour: Dialogue. "Banzai, Soldiers," by Matsue Mizuno and others.

11:00 National School 5th Class Hour: Music. "Umi Yukaba."

— Afternoon —

12:30 Osaka Broadcasting Chorus: "The Song of the War Gods" of the Special Attack Flotilla.

1:00 Roppa Furukawa and His Theatrical Troupe Performance Relayed from Yurakuza Theater: "The New Home Diary," for entertaining the members of the bereaved families attending the Yasukuni Shrine Special Spring Festival.

1:30 Serial Talk on "The Function of Public Duty," by Juichi Shimomura.

2:00 National School 7th and 8th Class Hour: War Front Geography Series: "Australia," by Kichiro Yokota.

4:00 Serial Lecture on New Text Books of National School

5:00 News; Music.

5:50 Program Announcement.

— Evening —

6:00 Children's Hour: News; Biography Drama, "Masujiro Omura," by Kinkichi Takasugi and others.

6:30 Lecture; Talk, "Gratitude to The War Dead."

7:30 Talk on "Ideological War Defense in a Prolonged War," by Major-General Hakujiro Kato of the Gendarmerie Headquarters; National Chorus.

8:00 Military Hour: Talk on "The Naval Academy Students in The Wartime," by Professor Zeryu Nakajo.

9:00 News; Yasukuni Shrine Special Spring Festival Ceremony Relayed from the shrine compounds; Recital of 'Ancient Japanese poems by Kozo Kasuya.

10:00 Time; Today's War Situation News.

Bon-Seki Art Has A History Of 500 Years

Bon-seki has had a long history, for it was already in vogue at the time of Ashikaga Yoshimasa (1436-90) and the period that followed, when cha-no-yu, commonly known as ceremonial tea, being "a cult founded upon the adoration of the beautiful amidst sordid facts of everyday life," flourished. As in other branches of Japanese art, there arose different styles or "schools," some of the more prominent being Takeya-ryu, Kiyohara-ryu, Tozan-ryu, Hosho-ryu, Ikuta-ryu, Uda-ryu, Sekishyu-Toyama-ryu, Kono-ryu and Hosokawa-ryu. The last-mentioned school is most active at present, having for its chief master Katsuno Hakuyen, of Nagoya, who revived the school with his rare talent, and established branches all over Japan and her colonies.

There is a special kind of bon-seki called kake-gaki hanging picture or tome-ye (fastened painting). The sand is mixed with powdered paste and the completed picture steamed, so that it sticks to the tray. Usually a fine grade of sand is used for this purpose, though recently some masters have contrived to stick even stones by means of gum arabic. There is a similar art known as bon-ga (tray-pictures), an evolution of suna-ye (sand-painting), which men on the street were accustomed to practise at various times in Japanese history, record showing that the custom existed in the era of An-ei (1772-81).

Sands, not only of natural colors, but artificially dyed, are used in depicting almost any subject: trees and houses, flowers and birds, natural scenes and historical events—a pictorial art in sand. Bon-ga is distinct from bon-seki, though the latter sometimes appropriates for itself what is practised in the former, and the former does not enjoy either the artistic prestige or the popularity of the latter. Still another branch of art in which sand is used is suijo-sunaye (sand-pictures-on-water) or sui-ga (water-picture) for short. Using wax-coated sand of different colors, the artist draws pictures on the water contained in a tray. In order to prevent the rippling of the water, which would prevent the sand from floating, pulverized white cowpeas and alum are previously stirred in. This art was in vogue in the era of Bunka (1804-18), but is now seldom practised.

Apart from bon-seki, there still prevails among the Japanese their ancient custom of enjoying rare stones by themselves. While some of them are too large, others may be used in bon-seki as well. They call these stones ki-seki (rare or strange stones), or merely ishi (stone), and some are among heirlooms of ancient families. Provided with individual wooden stands, they are placed on one's writing desk or in the tokonoma (alcoves in the guest room), that the gazer may be led into reveries by the fancies their shapes suggest, such as mountains, immense cliffs or some natural phenomena. A stone with a white streak or vein may suggest a waterfall, the sound of which may be heard, or rather felt, in the momentary solitude of one's room, for "heard melodies are sweet, but those unheard are sweeter."

Some stones are placed on a tray with low-growing grass or bamboo in order to emphasize the immensity of nature suggested by the stone. Another way of enjoying them, which has been for centuries and still is popular among the Japanese, is known as sui-seki (water-stone). A natural stone of desirable shape is placed in a porcelain or bronze tray or dish with sand and water. Months and years of patient watering and care may, according to the kind of stone used, bring forth a thin coating of moss, enlivening the stone with a verdure like a mountain or an island with forest and meadows.

INDIA

An Impartial Study

(Continued from Page 6)

a 21-day fast to force Hindu and Muslim leaders to cooperation and peace. He has denounced Hindu hatred of Islam, and Hindu music played in processions before Muslim mosques; he has condemned, at great cost to his popularity, the war of Hindus and Muslim periodicals in the Punjab as "simply scurrilous;" and though he has expressed his suspicion that the Government secretly encourages these divisions, he challenges his own followers by telling them that "only those can be set by the ears by a third party who are in the habit of quarreling" of themselves.

He carries his confidence in the Muslims to the extent of suggesting that they, like the Christians in India, and the Sikhs, and the Parsees, be allowed to write into the proposed Constitution of an autonomous India their own reservations for the protection of their minorities. Until Muslims and Hindus can agree he says, all talk of self-rule is idle. He paraphrases the saying of an Englishman, and writes: "If we Indians could only spit in unison, we would form a puddle big enough to drown 300,000 Englishman." "Hindu-Muslim unity," he preaches tirelessly, "means Swaraj."

LIFE OF DR. MUNRO

SCHOLAR IS AUTHOR OF BOOKS ON COINS

(Concluded from Wednesday)

Another work of Dr. Munro, still a standard reference book, is his "Coins of Japan," published in 1904. Dr. Munro also contributed various papers to the Transactions of the Asiatic Society of Japan, and many articles on various subjects to the press.

It has been said many times, quite rightly, that every man is a philosopher. It is however quite rare that even those who admit frankly an interest in general questions, particularly if they be scientific men, can find time and energy enough to give the wider aspects of spiritual life that scrutinizing attention ordinarily considered typical only of the professional metaphysician.

In recent times some outstanding examples have been Poincare the mathematician, Rignano the biologist, Jeans the astronomer, Plank the physicist, men who have bridged what to our fathers seemed a gaping chasm between science and philosophy. Professor Whitehead in one of his lectures on "Science and the Modern World" observes that "at all times there have been practical men absorbed in 'irreducible and stubborn facts'" (a phrase he takes from a letter of William James). . . " and at all times there have been men of philosophic temperament who have been absorbed in the weaving of general principles. It is the union of passionate interest in detailed facts with equal devotion to abstract generalizations which forms the novelty."

Dr. Munro, a man of catholic interests, continuously urged by a curiosity for "irreducible and stubborn facts" as material for the ever widening theoretical knowledge he acquired during many hours of tireless reading, was a typical representative of the modern thinker who not only speculates but observes. At the end of the last war he published a book by the title "The Soul In Being," in which he expounded and discussed a theory of the soul as an entity, the ultimate units of which he called psychons. Unfortunately the book was published in Yokohama, and everybody can easily imagine what a bright reception it had, falling, as it did, in the midst of a provincial crowd of unintellectual merchants who certainly had no interest whatsoever in ta meta physika. If it had been published in Europe, or, if in Japan, in Japanese, it would have certainly evinced a wider response and it would have served its function, as such books do, not so much by establishing conclusions, as in furthering constructive discussion and in widening the field of thought.

Even a hasty glance at a few pages of "The Soul In Being" will reveal at once the author's uncommonly deep and well focussed knowledge of what were then the latest development in chemistry, physics, biology, psychology and epistemology, together with a profuse humanistic cropping up of quotations from Shakespeare, Bacon, or from classical and Indian writers, this a perfectly natural result of his untiring wanderings in every field where man's soul exerts its capacities.

Dr. Munro's prodigious reading and his familiarity with so many and so different provinces of knowledge give every page of his a richness, which, even when the author leaves the main issue, as he often does, to follow for a while some sidetrack, covers the defect of a certain prolixity by engaging constantly our attention. Dr. Munro's best pages are excellent pieces of scientific prose: clear to the point, even when he is treating the most abstruse subjects, or those not yet codified by the academic world.

Was at Karuizawa

The decade after the last world war found Dr. Munro at the head of the Sanatorium in Karuizawa, where he acted for a long time as medical director. Many of his patients, till living, will certainly remember his painstaking solicitude for their welfare and his genial, earnest, witty conversation.

In 1933 Dr. Seligman and his wife, both noted anthropologists, came to Japan, and warmly encouraged Dr. Munro to continue his studies of the Ainu race before it would be too late. Dr. Seligman helped Dr. Munro to obtain a scholarship, which however was not handed over to him when it was known that he had become a Japanese subject many years before. Nevertheless, Dr. Munro held to his plan. After surveying the conditions of various Ainu settlements, he decided to go and live in Nibutani, in the province of Hidaka (Hokkaido), where he bought a small plot of land and set out to build a house.

While the work was going on, on a cold winter night (December 16, 1933), the temporary shack in which the doctor and his wife were living caught on fire. The two inhabitants had a most narrow escape. With the beams and the walls was burnt also an irreplaceable collection of ethnographical objects, a great number of photographs relating to the Ainu, some manuscripts to which the doctor had decided many years of constant work and a collection of 1600 books. It was a terrible shock for the already aging scientist; and those who know him well assure me that after the fire he has never been the same as before.

Work however was soon resumed and finally in the remote Hokkaido wilderness appeared a simple but comfortable home. Dr. Munro lived there during the last nine years, only spending some months of the summer in Karuizawa as Director of the Sanatorium. Not many people have visited him in his lonely abode. I think it might be of some interest to his many friends if I describe his life in Hokkaido with some detail.

The first time I went to Nibutani was on one cold February day of 1939. I took a train from Sapporo to Tomakomai, on the southern coast of Hokkaido, where there was not so much snow as in the west of the island. The carriage was full of peasants and lumbermen wrapped up in thick woollen garments, with a bear (or a dog's) skin on their shoulders. From Tomakomai I traveled on the Hidaka line to Sarufuto, going still deeper in the country, and from Sarufuto I boarded a small toy-like train, which took nearly an hour to cover six miles. Beyond Sarufuto real Ainu-land begins. Women with tattoed lips and men with burly beards could be seen. Finally, I arrived in Piratori, a large and uninteresting village, from where I proceeded to Nibutani.

Built Simple House

Seen from the outside the doctor's house was a solid but simple building of wood in European style. To a central building of two stories and an attic, comprising in all about 9 rooms, were attached a lower building with the kitchen and the servants quarters and a small annex made of cement where the doctor had his library and his study. The whole building was carefully contructed so as to avoid any danger of fire. The house lay on a level natural terrace above the Saru river, in a quiet nook among some trees. The view was only open to some strangely shaped hills on the other side of the river.

I had met Dr. Munro a few weeks before in Sapporo. He received me at once in his house like a father would his son. We passed some very happy days together talking about books and people, anthropology and philosophy.

When I say talking I mean, for my part, mostly listening. Dr. Munro's conversation had an unspeakable charm. The unbounded range of his interests, the earnestness and loftiness of his outlook, the incredible experience he had of men in so many different conditions in so many parts of the world, were a constant source of wonder. Of course, like many old people he had his fixed ideas and his recurring subjects, and even his recurring jokes, which I soon learned by heart, but that made him only more human and lovable to my eyes. I do not wish here to draw an idealized, and hence false, picture of Dr. Munro, even if I venerate his memory as that of a father: the real man so truly superior that there is no need to put him on a pedestal. He would not like it himself, I am sure.

Unaffected Scholar

Few people so learned were ever so completely unaffected. Dr. Munro never gave you the impression of lecturing, or of taking for granted that what he said was the truth because he said it: on the contrary one felt that he said a thing because it naturally was the true and right thing. He would never stick to a subject if the subject did not stick to itself; he just followed the path that naturally came forth. A quotation from Shakespeare would lead to some striking generalization about mankind or about science, hence, via the Quantum theory or Weismamn's Amphimixis, he would be landing on the story of that captain who "away in the nineties," at some port of the Orient, had come to him with a pain in the bladder, and to the diagnosis of stone had exclaimed "yes, I swallowed one when I was about fourteen!", or perhaps to the case of the lady who came to ask for help because her husband was suffering from "locomotive attacks". A good, healthy laugh would follow; and perhaps a puff from the pipe.

"locomotive attacks." A good, healthy laugh would follow; and perhaps a puff from the pipe.

Then the doctor's attention would shoot off again, without making one feel the least disruption, to De Sitter's expanding universe, or to ancient Saxon customs as illustrative of totemism. There was absolutely no plan! and no self-complacency. It was just his nature, a nature to which the abstract was intensely human and the human always an instance of ultimate principles. How often the interest in other people falls into gossip, or speculation evaporates into pedantic emptiness! Dr. Munro's conversation held a perfect balance, and the expression of his thoughts was constantly kept in the limits of literary good-taste by a subtle, though sometimes slightly sad, sense of humor, which had attained its mellow perfection through a long and passionate participation in life.

Book on Ainu

A remarkable book, yet unpublished, though completed, contains the results of some studies among the Ainu, which the doctor undertook between 1933 and 1937. The manuscript, which bears the title of "The Ainu Past and Present," was sent to Europe, but owing to the war and to the death of Dr. Seligman, it probably lies in some publishers drawer completely lost to science. I have been entrusted by Dr. Munro with a copy (not in very good state) of the manuscript and I hope to get it published here in Japan so that this scholarly piece of investigation might be of use to all those who are interested in the Ainu and in ethnography. It is without doubt the best study on the subject in any European language. Ceremonies like the Uepotara or the Chisei-nomi had never been fully described. Dr. Munro has also left a collection of about a thousand photographs to the University of Sapporo, together with 35 of his note books, a film on the bear festival (Iyomande) and a number of Ainu objects from the Saru valley.

On visiting Dr. Munro I often used to go out with him in the village for a walk. He would march along with his youthful gait, with his pipe in his mouth and a stick in his hand, pushing aside a stone ("This wasn't here last Tuesday!"), pointing out some feature of the landscape ("Old Shirabeno's wife died some days ago. He's put up a remarkable row of inau beyond his hut"), or playing with a farmer's dog. The Ainu all knew him: and all loved him. For nearly ten years he had been constantly ready to visit them in their illnesses, to give them medicine, to console them, to encourage them. During his last illness, while he could hardly speak, a poor woman from a village very far away brought a child with a serious case of polyomielitis to the "good doctor." He saw the child and faintly, slowly, gave the mother all the advices such a case would need. Afterward, exhausted, he fell again on his pillow unable to utter a word for many hours.

With Dr. Munro's death a good, generous and most gifted man has been taken from us. His last illness was long and painful. He endured it with strength and often with humor. On one of his last days, as he seemed a little better, I asked him: "How are you doc?" "Still alive and kicking!" was his reply, and a faint smile crossed the pale and drawn face.

Japan's Art Shows Great Potentiality

Japanese pictorial art in its main principles of style and technique must be regarded as a scion of the more ancient art of China, in which the characters of the parent stock have been varied by native grafts. In its motives, it claims a share of originality at least equal to that of any art extant; in the range and excellence of its decorative applications it takes perhaps the first place in the world: but in the qualities of scientific completeness it falls much below the standard of modern Europe, an art commentator states.

Regarded as a whole, it is an art of great potentiality. It displays remarkable beauties and obvious faults; but while the latter are pardonable and remediable effects of a mistaken reverence for the traditional conventions, the former demonstrate the existence of qualities that mere academical teaching could never supply.

To differentiate the principal characters of the leading schools, it may be said that of the older, the Buddhist is the most ancient, the most strictly traditional, the most ornate, but in certain examples the noblest and most impressive; the Chinese school, with the Sesshien and Kano branches, displays the greatest calligraphic power, but the least invention, and the Yamato Tosa is the most national in style and motive, but the least forcible. Of the later schools, the Korin is the most purely and boldly decorative; the Shijo the most natural and graceful; and the Ukiyo-e the most original and versatile, but the least cultivated. The four latter, with the Toba-e caricatures, represent the native, the first four the "classical" phases of the art. European pictorial art, hitherto imperfectly understood, has exercised little appreciable influence over that of Japan, except in some of the popular book illustrations, and a few very modern pictures, and has, so far, weakened the national characteristics of the work without advancing its scientific ideal.

The typical Japanese artist is a calligraphist and impressionist. As an impressionist he fairly claims the right to represent no more of his subject than he considers sufficient to convey his meaning, and seeks rather to awaken ideas by suggestion than to explain them by elaboration of detail; but he does not care to admit that all he elects to reproduce should be true, or at any rate free from obvious falsity.

Regarding the art from a calligraphic standpoint, we must grant that the leaders of the schools of the 15th and 16th centuries, and some of their predecessors, attained the extreme limits of excellence. As art calligraphists, they were only the pupils of the Chinese masters of the Tang, Sung and Yen dynasties. The Chinese or Japanese painter can undoubtedly stamp his work with an unmistakable impress of mental culture and artistic feeling, but he can give expression to all this as clearly—for his countrymen at least—in a line of writing as in a portrait of a Buddhist god. We may, perhaps, accept writing, especially that of China, as a branch of art; but the Japanese teaching in the past tended to reduce painting to the contracted dimensions of a branch of calligraphy.

On the other hand, the Japanese painter has endowments which leave a heavy balance in his favor—a large share of that quality in art which, for want of a better name, may be called "power"; a perfect appreciation of harmony in color; an instinctive sense of effectiveness and propriety in composition; unequalled command of pencil; a ready and fertile invention; and, when he is disposed to exercise it, a keen and intelligent gift of observation.

This ancient phase of pictorial art is destined to pass away, and already its images, overlapped by those of a new ideal, betray all the confusion of the change in a dissolving view; but it will leave indelible traces on that which is to replace it, and it must always possess a powerful attraction for the student, not only as matter for an important and interesting section of art history, but as record of the mental, moral and social characteristics of the people and castes by whom it was nourished and in some degree created.

Classified Ads.

Bring Quick Results.

RATE: ¥1.50 per ½ inch per insertion inclusive of tax

According to the emergency postal regulations now in force, advertisements or replies to the same should accompany the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

Help Wanted

WANTED cook and amah or cook-amah, for small family. Apply Box 627, Japan Times, Yokohama.

Situation Wanted

COMPETENT man cook, experienced in German cooking, age 39, seeks position. Good references. Apply Box 629, Japan Times, Yokohama.

For Rent, Tokyo

BEAUTIFUL English style unfurnished flat, only one in Tokyo, suitable for bachelor or couple. Living room, bedroom, kitchen, bath, etc., with central heating, hot and cold running water, and other modern conveniences. Apply Aoba Mansions, 7 Aoba-cho, Shibuya-ku. Tel. Aoyama 36-6023.

For Rent, Yokohama

EASTASIA Students' Home. Residence in garden on seashore, combined with assistance in school work and original East Asia studies after school hours, offered by highly qualified and recommended foreign orientalist. Removal and travel certificates available. Box 127, Japan Times, Tokyo.

Real Estate, Wanted

REAL estate bought, sold or administered. Apply to Kurasawa Real Estate Agency, 136 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kamata 3517.

For Sale

CABINET gramophone, large sofa, Persian rug, several other items. View afternoon. Room 30, Omori Hotel, Omori-ku.

350 earliest Japanese postage stamps, letters and cards with curious cancellations. 1,000 commemoratives for sale. Box 624, Japan Times, Yokohama.

Wanted to Buy

DECORATIVE art articles of all kinds, such as cut glass, curios, flower vases, china ware as well as used clothing, gramophone records, etc., bought at attractive prices. Please write to Merisecoya, 35 Motomachi 1-chome, Kobe-ku, Kobe.

FOREIGN furniture, clothes, sewing machines, pianos, gramophones, carpets and refrigerators at very attractive prices. M. Sensai Shoten, 126, 3-chome, Motomachi, Yokohama. Tel. 2-2356.

FOREIGN furniture, books, clothes, pianos, sewing machines, etc. at reasonable prices. Write or phone to George Yoshida Shoten, 66 Honmoku Sannotani, Yokohama, Tel. 2-6436, c/o Kamakuraya.

GOLF sets, binoculars, pianos, accordions, typewriters, electric refrigerators, washing machines, radios, furniture, safes, carpets, sewing machines. Matsumoto Shoten, 9 Agebacho, Ushigome-ku. Tel. Ushigome 34-3564.

PIANOS used, grand or upright, at attractive prices. No objection to slight damages. Please write to Box 564, Japan Times, Yokohama.

PIANOS, electric refrigerators, furniture, carpets, safes, wanted at high prices. Especially attractive prices will be paid for pianos of well known makers. Apply Shioda Shoten, 20, 2-chome, Kamidori, Shibuya-ku, or telephone to Aoyama 36-5827 and ask for Shioda.

USED furniture bought at high prices. C. Matsushita, furniture merchant, No. 172, Motomachi 4-chome, Naka-ku, Yokohama. Tel. Honkyoku 2-4468.

Instruction

SPANISH lessons in Yokohama and Tokyo given by German, also in English. For particulars apply Box 123, Japan Times, Tokyo.

Professional Notices

MEDICAL

HIBIYA-HOSPITAL. Surgery, skin and blood diseases. Director Dr. S. Fukase, M.D. English and German spoken. Hours: 9-11 a.m., 2-6 p.m. 3 minutes from Imperial Hotel and Shimbashi Station. Tel. 57-2830.

NANKOIN Sanatorium. Owned and supervised by Dr. K. Takata, Chigasaki, near Yokohama Railway Station, facing Sagami Bay, amidst beautiful scenery. Tel. Chigasaki No. 2.

OCULIST (eye specialist). Dr. N. Inouye, 66, 2-chome, Nagata-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Tel. Ginza 57-1989. Near Tameike street car stop. Entrance by side of the Patent Bureau.

PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m., 3-5 p.m., until noon on Sundays and holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome. Near of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. 57-0515.

General

FURNITURE

NEW and used furniture sold, bought or rented at reasonable prices. If you wish to dispose of your household effects please telephone Shiba 43-3806. Daimaru Furniture Store. No. 1 of 3 Banchi, 3-chome, Tamura-cho, Shiba-ku.

PACKING

WE pack furniture, fragile articles, personal effects and other general goods for removal and shipping. Prompt and careful work guaranteed. Moderate charges. Kindly apply to Kagaya & Co. (former porcelain dealer), c/o Ebiya Bldg. Store, Tor Road, Kobe. Tel. Fukiai 1398.

Kawana Hotel
TEL. ITO 358-9

BANKNOTES TO FILL ARMY SCRIPS' PLACE

Vice-Minister of Finance Tells Economic Federation of Southern Money Policy

NO FORCED BOND HOLDINGS

Control Steps Needed to Prevent Funds, Goods From Falling Into Enemy Hands

Japanese Army scrips which are now circulating in the southern regions will gradually be replaced by notes of the issuing banks which will be established in each occupied country, declared Finance Vice-Minister Tsuneji Taniguchi in the 23rd plenary general meeting of the Japan Economic Federation held at the Industrial Club, Marunouchi, on Wednesday. The Vice-Minister also reported that reflecting mounting confidence of the native inhabitants in the Japanese Forces the Army notes were circulating with exceeding smoothness.

Touching on newspaper reports that Manchoukuo might institute the so-called compulsory subscription system to Government bonds, Mr. Taniguchi stated that the Japanese Government had ascertained the Manchoukuo authorities had no such intention. The Japanese Government also, he continued, is not considering the adoption of a compulsory system in this country, as has been repeatedly declared.

To Absorb Loose Funds

"One of the important missions to be assigned to the Southern Development Bank which will be established in the near future on a semi-governmental basis, is the cooperation with the Japanese authorities for the prosecution of the monetary and banking policies in the southwestern Pacific. Wherever money is over-supplied in the south, the chartered bank will issue its debentures to absorb the loose money. Efficient measures will be taken to moderate tight money, whenever it develops. It is quite necessary to enforce foreign exchange and foreign trade control measures in the southern regions, because funds and commodities in the occupied areas should be prevented by all means from passing into enemy hands. The Southern Development Bank will administer affairs in this regard.

"In the case of enemy air raids, the withdrawal of bank deposits will not be restricted to any extent. If a national defense industrial firm should be suffering from financial difficulties owing to damage caused by an air raid, the Industrial Bank of Japan and the Hypothec Bank of Japan will accommodate funds to these industrial companies in order to prevent the productivity expansion movement from slackening.

Elected Executives

At the plenary meeting of the Japan Economic Federation held Wednesday, five industrial leaders were elected managing directors. They are Sadahiko Nakane, president of the Sanwa Bank, Kenjiro Matsumoto, president of the Japan Coal Control Association, Toshinosuke Furuta, representative-director of the Sumitomo Honsha, Kenji Kodama, president of the Central China Development Corporation, and Koshiro Shiba, chairman of the board of directors of the Mitsubishi Heavy Industries. The conferees also named as honorary members Shozo Murata, former Communications Minister, Chukyuro Kadono, a director of the Japan Industrial Club, and Baron Kumakichi Nakajima, president of the Tokyo Rapid Transit Company.

In his message to the gathering, Commerce and Industry Minister Nobusuke Kishi emphasized that the most important missions assigned to economic circles were the early completion of the industrial rationalization, smooth progress of the development undertakings in southern occupied areas and expansion of shipping bottoms. The pending new structure for the medium and small manufacturers and traders, continued the message, will be aimed at the rational adjustment of Japan's industry, improvement of productive capacity and the planned utilization of man power. Smooth progress has been made in the development undertakings in the southern regions owing to the close cooperation with the Japanese Army authorities and industrialists who have been dispatched to the south, adds the message.

TO ESTABLISH IRON WORKS IN PEKING-TIENTSIN AREA

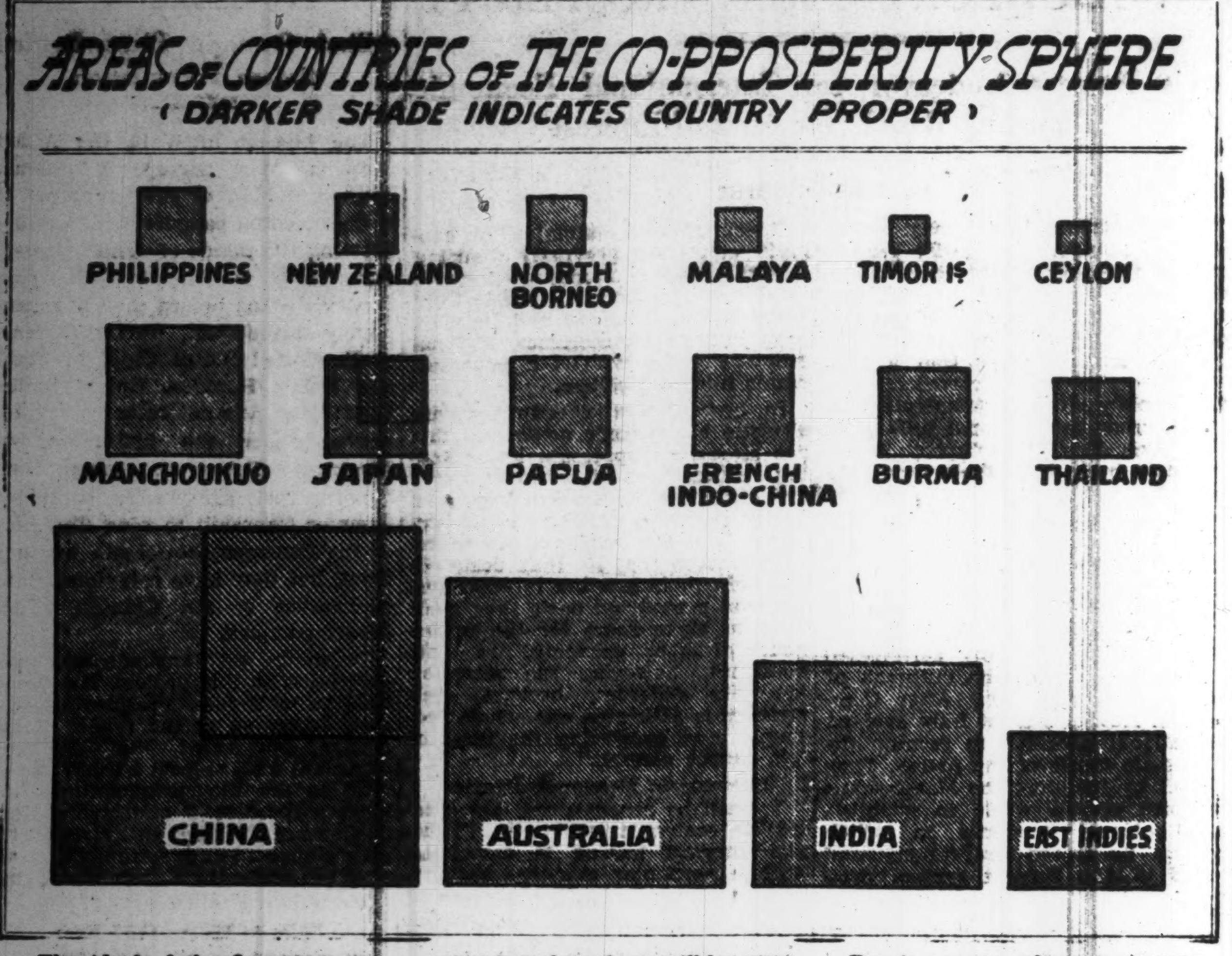
Government to Launch Company at Cost of ¥100,000,000 With 700-Ton Furnaces

In view of the increasing importance of the iron industry as the pivot of the economic construction in East Asia, the Government has decided to establish a ¥100,000,000 iron manufacturing company in North China, it was learned here on Thursday, reports Domei.

The proposed concern, which will be created as a Japanese juridical person, will be financed jointly by the Japan Iron Manufacturing Company and the North China Development Company.

It is understood that the company will confine its initial activities to the production of pig iron and coke by-products by using iron ore from Lungyen and coal from Liukiokow and Tzehsien.

Land Planning Now Big Problem



The ideal of the Japanese nation is to establish a sphere of co-prosperity comprising the southwestern Pacific countries, Australia and India as well as China, Manchoukuo and Japan. Considering the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity to mean, for the time being, only those regions which already have come under the political and economic influence of Japan, the total land area even then would be larger than the entire Soviet territory, being 21,550,000 square kilometers, and four times the size of Europe which extends 5,420,000 square kilometers. Adding to this area the vast oceanic and sea areas, the sphere will be seen to be a great world in itself, an autarchic cosmos. It will run from the southwestern bank of the Amur River at 53° North Latitude to the island of Douw in the southernmost part of the East Indies at 11° South Latitude, a distance of about 7,500 kilometers, and from the easternmost edge of the South Seas Mandated Islands at 172° East Longitude to the India-Burma border on the Bay of Bengal at 92° East Longitude, a distance of 8,800 kilometers. That this vast sphere is mostly water it affords transportation advantages not to be matched by America, Russia or any other great country of the earth. On the basis of 100 as the index number for the area of Japan Proper, China stands at 2,715, Manchoukuo at 342, North Borneo at 35.2, the Philippines at 77.7, Malaya at 34.7, the East Indies at 500, French Indo-China at 194, Thailand at 136, Australia at 2,020, India at 1,070, Ceylon at 17.2 and New Zealand at 70. The problem now before economic experts is how all these lands of the sphere are to be used so as to promote the welfare of each country while assuring the common good of the whole.

MARITIME TRANSIT STRESSED BY TOJO

Messages Given to Celebrate Launching of Shipping Association

At the dinner party given Tuesday noon at the Imperial Hotel in celebration of the inauguration of the Shipping Operation Association, the importance of maritime transportation for the prosecution of the current war as well as for the construction of the Co-Prosperity Sphere was stressed by Premier General Hideki Tojo, Communications Minister Vice-Admiral Ken Terashima and others in the course of their congratulatory messages.

Urging united efforts in order to carry out successfully the mission of the newly-organized Shipping Operation Association, Communications Minister Vice-Admiral Ken Terashima asserted that the shipping industry of this country at the present moment is at one of the most important phases—that of transporting raw materials for the defense of the country and foodstuffs and daily necessities for the people.

Continuing, he said, with the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia the importance of the nation's maritime transportation system has further expanded, not only in aiding the operations of the Japanese Army and Navy but also in transporting raw materials from the occupied southern regions, needed in strengthening national defense as well as daily necessities for the people.

Pressing Problems

The problems regarding seamen and shipping therefore, have become one of the most pressing questions for carrying out smoothly the shipment of materials, he further continued, stressing that the mission of the nation's shipping will hinge on the activities of the Shipping Operation Association.

The control over the shipping industry in the future will not be just for the sake of control or standardization but for the purpose of mobilizing all the facilities for carrying out the important task of strengthening the nation's maritime transportation system, concluded Communications Minister Vice-Admiral Ken Terashima in his congratulatory address.

Attended by Premier General Tojo, Communications Minister Terashima, Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, Finance Minister Okinori Kaya, Railways Minister Yoshiaki Hatta and others, the party ended at 2 p.m. with the congratulatory address delivered by Takashi Isaka, President of the Japan Economic Federation, who attended the party as a representative of the financial world.

Bank of Japan Accounts

March 23
(In ¥1,000)

Note Issues	4,980,95
Deposits	558,52
Loans	391,15

Bill Clearings

March 23
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	213,510	136,82
Balance	36,707	11,45

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with Pre. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	131.6	+ .30
N.Y.K., new, short-term	90.3	+ .10
Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term	98.6	+ .50
Teikoku Rayon, new, short-term	90.1	+ .40
Government bond, Kogo 5s	107.05	same

TO EFFECT REVISION OF ELECTRIC RATES

New Law Gives Same Authority To Generation and Transmission Corporation

Aiming at the reformation of the electricity administration, a certain degree of authority will be delegated in the future by the Electricity Board to the Japan Electric Generation and Transmission Corporation and electric power distribution companies with the revision of the Electricity Enterprise Law and the related ordinances.

Thus declared Suji Fujii, President of the Electricity Board, in a press interview held on the present day electric power problem when he arrived in Osaka at 5 p.m. Tuesday to attend the party in celebration of the inauguration of the Kansai Electric Power Distribution Company. His interview in gist follows:

Revision Necessary

In view of the fact that taxes to be paid by electric power distribution companies in nine districts amount to the vast sum of ¥30,000,000 and for the contemplated distribution of a 7 per cent dividend, it will be required to effect a revision of the present electric power rates. In the leading cities and districts adjacent to them, the revision is expected to be realized by the end of this year.

The wholesale selling price of the Japan Electric Generation and Transmission Corporation power is considered cheaper as compared with other commodity prices. In view of this fact, the new rates are to be enforced shortly.

With the inauguration of the distribution companies, the establishment of latitudinal liaison organs are considered necessary by some quarters, however, as far as the electric enterprises are concerned there will be no need of instituting a control association.

In connection with the Electricity Board, the Japan Electric Distribution and Transmission Corporation and distribution companies, a survey is under way. For that purpose, the reformation of the electricity administration is considered necessary and the Electricity Board is to delegate a certain degree of authority to the Japan Electric Generation and Transmission Corporation and the distribution companies with the revision of the Electric Enterprise Law and the related ordinance.

As a result of the delegation of authority, the board will assume control of the general administration of the electric enterprises and the companies will be in a position to deal with the practical problems.

TOGO'S SOVIET TALK BRIGHTENS EXCHANGE

Tokyo, New, Jumps to High of ¥131.30 in Short-Term Trading

Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo's optimistic views on the Japan-Soviet relations which were disclosed at the 23rd general meeting of the Japan Economic Federation Wednesday noticeably brightened the Tokyo Stock Exchange Thursday. Tokyo Exchange, new, jumped to a high of ¥132.00 in the short-term section which compares with ¥131.30 late in the Wednesday afternoon.

In the long-term market, Kanegafuchi Spinning stepped up ¥0.10, its new ¥0.70, Nisshin Spinning ¥0.10, Teikoku Rayon ¥0.20, its new ¥0.30, Tokyo Rayon ¥0.90, and Daito Spinning ¥1.20. The attention of dealers was focused on a strong tendency of coal minings. Hokkaido Colliery, for example, jumped ¥1.10, its new ¥0.80 and Iwaki Colliery ¥1.00.

A bullish sentiment also pervaded shippings and shipbuildings. A rise of ¥0.70 was seen in N.Y.K., ¥0.80 in its new, ¥0.40 in O.S.K., ¥0.40 in its new, ¥0.50 in Toyo Steamship, ¥0.40 in Nissan Steamship, ¥0.70 in Ishikawajima Shipbuilding, its new ¥0.60, and Uraga Dock ¥2.50. Indication that the Uraga Dock Company would maintain a share dividend for the first half of this business year at the rate of 10 per cent per annum despite its recent increase of capital was responsible for the remarkably upward swing of the shipbuilding ware.

Selective buying developed in Miscellaneous in the long-term section. Ebigawa Electric Power moved up ¥1.10, Ikegai Automobiles ¥0.40, Japan Piston Ring ¥0.60 and Japan Explosives ¥1.40, but a decline of ¥0.40 was noted in Oji Paper, ¥0.10 in Japan Fat, new, and ¥0.10 in Nisso Fishery.

Afternoon closing prices of key wares in the short-term market are as follows: Tokyo Exchange, new, ¥131.60, N.Y.K. ¥106.00, its new ¥90.30, Kanegafuchi Spinning ¥154.80, its new ¥98.60 and Teikoku Rayon, new, ¥90.10.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's afternoon session were:

	Clos.		May	June
First Section				
Fuji Spinning (50)	66.3	d .3	66.9	65.8
Do. new (25)	37.2	....	....	36.9
Kanegafuchi Spin (50)	155.0	u .1	155.9	154.5
Do. new (25)	98.7	u .7	99.4	99.4
Tei'ku Rayon n (37½)	99.7	u .2	100.4	98.5
Toyo Rayon, new (50)	74.1	u .1	74.8	....
Second Section				
N. Y. K. (50)	....	....	....	105.5
Do. new (37½)	....	....	....	90.9
O. S. K. (50)	95.4	u .4	....	97.3
Do. new (37½)	87.7	u .4	....	95.8
Ishikawajima S.B. (50)	82.0	u .7	....	87.7
Do. new (25)	54.0	u .6	54.5	54.0
Uraga Dock (50)	96.1	u2.5	97.0	97.6
Mitsubishi Heavy (50)	103.6	u .3	104.6	79.5
Hitachi Works (50)	72.8	u .3	....	73.9
Third Section				
S. M. R. (50)	70.4	u .5	....	70.4
Japan Fat (50)	66.9	d .1	67.5	66.3
Japan Automobile Ind.	....	....	71.2	....
Ikegai Automobile Ind.	64.8	u .4	....	64.4
Toyo Ball-Bearing	81.9	....	....	....
Japan Nickel	....	....	....	49.6
Kotobuki Heavy Ind.	....	....	....	61.7
Japan Piston Ring	78.3	u .6	79.0	79.4
Furukawa Elec. Ind.	116.8	d .1	....	117.2
Mitsubishi Machinery	....	....	127.2	128.0
Japan Carbon	82.0	u .5	....	81.9

Government Bonds

Government bonds spot prices yesterday afternoon were:

Kogo 5%	107.05	107.05	107.05	107.05
Second 5%	107.00	107.00	107.00	107.00
First 4%	102.95	102.95	102.95	102.95

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices yesterday afternoon were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos
Tokyo Stock, new	132.2	132.3	132.0	131.6
N. Y. K., old	105.5	105.7	105.5	106.0
Do. new	90.7	90.8	90.7	90.3
Kanegafuchi Spin.	....	154.5	154.5	154.8
Do. new	99.0	99.0	98.9	98.6
Teikoku Rayon, n.	90.4	90.4	90.3	90.1
Osaka Stock, new	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.1
Japan Steel Tube	74.0	74.1	74.0	73.9
Japan Oil	78.3	78.4	78.3	78.3
S. M. Railway	....	70.5	....	....
Mitsubishi Heavy	103.8	103.7	103.7	103.9
Hitachi Works	72.8	72.8	72.8	72.9
Japan Mining	60.5	60.7	60.7	60.9
Manchurian Ind.	....	59.3	....	....

AMERICA UNDERGOING SUGAR RESTRICTIONS

Prices of Farm Products Go Up 65% Since 1939, 49% In Past Year

That absolute sufficiency of natural resources is no guarantee for the stabilization of national living under wartime conditions has been no more clearly experienced and testified to than in the United States since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

Deprived of sugar supplies from the Philippines and East Indies, paucity in this important foodstuff is now severe in the United States, which is now compelled to enforce a ration system in regard to this material which the American people can least dispense with.

As is well known, America is one of the largest cereals producing countries in the world, and, as far as the staple food is concerned, it is not yet forced to put into effect such a high degree of rationing as Britain and Germany were compelled to adopt immediately following the outbreak of the European war. At first sight it seems as if, both at present and in the future, America has nothing to worry about food. However, the coast is not so clear, and there are sunken rocks in unexpected quarters.

According to the price indices prepared by the Federal Reserve Bank prices of agricultural produce have gone up by 65 per cent since September 1939 and up to this year, of which a 49 per cent rise has been registered during the past one year, thereby producing a far-reaching effect on prices in general.

Farmers Hit

Being an agricultural country, it is quite clear that America cannot afford to disregard the interests of the farming class, and the emasculation of the Price Control Act and the passage of the bill for the restriction of sales of agricultural produce held in stock by the Government recently witnessed are an eloquent testimony to the extent of concern entertained by American politicians over the fate of the farming class.

However, it is as clear as daylight that, if the prices of agricultural products are left to take their present upward tendency, not only will America have to face the music of a severe inflation but the living of the people will also be greatly menaced, and, as a matter of fact, signs of inflation in farm villages are already discernible.

Of all foodstuffs, the supply of sugar has been hit hardest as a result of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. Consequent on the interruption of the supply of sugar from the Philippines and East Indies, the United States Government was compelled, as early as last December, to peg the highest official wholesale price of sugar, and in January of this year the American Government was forced to curtail consumption to 450 grams per week per capita.

Even in normal times America produces only one-third of the entire domestic supply. To make matters worse, owing to shortage in bottoms, the import of sugar from Cuba has also greatly decreased. Hence the deplorable situation. The American Government loudly preached the necessity of curtailment of sugar consumption to the people, but losing patience on account of the lethargy of the people and the worsening sugar situation, it enforced a sharp reduction in the allocation of sugar to wholesalers in March with the result that the supply of sugar to the people was further pared by approximately 20 per cent, the amount available per week per capita having been cut down to far less than 450 grams.

Sale Banned for Week

In the latter part of the same month the American Government was compelled to prohibit the sale of sugar for one week from April 27 throughout the United States, and a report now has it that a coupon system has now been adopted for sugar. If this report is correct, this will be the precursor of a ration system for all foods adopted in the United States which once vaunted of its being a "have" country.

In any case, with the ration system now employed for sugar, the American people who are inured to easy life are now having a foretaste of a graver shape of things yet to come, and household wives have begun to race up and down the street calling for sugar.

In addition to sugar, stringency in the supply of butter is also most feared. There had also been a marked advance in the price of pork which covers nearly one-half of the meat consumption in the United States, greatly threatening the household, with the result that the American Government was obliged to fix the highest official wholesale price for a period of two months from March 10 for the purpose of checking a further rise.

BUSINESSMEN OF THE HOUR

Wished to Specialize in Electro-Chemistry but Later Went in for Electric Machinery Building, Says Yasukawa

The Electric Machinery Control Association covers six fields, namely, electric appliances, electric communications apparatuses, electro-meters, batteries, electro-turbines and water turbines and has a membership of 245, according to Daigoro Yasukawa, president of the association, in whose opinion no labor shortage will be experienced in the electric machinery industry of this country.

Interviewed by a representative of the Oriental Economist, Mr. Yasukawa said:

"Since my boyhood I was attracted to electricity. I am an electrical engineer, but had no inclination to interest myself in the manufacture of electric machinery. It was my intention to become a student of electro-chemistry. But, as soon as I finished my school career, I was approached for entering the Hitachi Works with which I worked for a year. Then I began to feel some interest in the manufacture of electric machinery and joined Westinghouse in America, where I studied the manufacture of electric machines. On my return to Japan I founded the Yasukawa Electric Machine Company. That's the beginning of my career as an electric machine manufacturer."

To Make Inquiries

Questioned on his policy for unification of the electric machinery industry of this country, the leader of the control association said, "First of all, I should institute inquiries into the business of each manufacturer, and if I find any factory that is wasting materials, this must be corrected. Any plant that is not careful in the consumption of materials will find me shy of furnishing it with materials, for it is my intention to give sufficient materials only to those who are making the best use of them.

"Increased production must be realized at all costs, overcoming whatever shortage of materials there may be. To supply the southern regions with sufficient electric machines, we've got to turn out at least ¥1,500,000,000 worth of machines, and this is certainly an uphill task under prevailing conditions," Mr. Yasukawa said.

On the labor problem, the leader of the Electric Machinery Control Association stated: "Unlike other industries at present we are not experiencing any labor shortage, though it may come later on. But, there is sufficient room in this industry to replace male labor with female labor. The necessity of skilled labor is loudly voiced in some quarters for this industry, but my experience at the Yasukawa Electric Machine Company tells me that, given sufficient unskilled labor, there will be no particular difficulty.

"Electric appliances, electric communications apparatuses, electric-meters, batteries, electric turbines and water turbines are the fields to be covered by the control association. At present, radio sets, illumination supplies, vacuum tubes, dry batteries, electric supplies in general and electric bulbs are not under the jurisdiction of the Association, though the Commerce and Industry Ministry is desiring us to take care of them. You see, one cannot watch too many boiling pots," the electric leader said.

FINANCIERS NAMED FOR MONEY CONTROL

Finance Ministry Orders Qualified Members to Organize Control Agencies

In accordance with the Financial Control Organizations Ordinance which was promulgated on April 18 under Article 18 of the National General Mobilization Law, the Finance Ministry designated Thursday those financiers who are qualified to be members of the projected monetary control associations and at the same time ordered them to create these control agencies. The initial meetings of the organizing committees will be held in a few days and the inaugural meetings of control bodies about May 15.

According to the announcement by the Finance Ministry, members of the Commercial Banks Control Associations will be the Mitsui, Mitsubishi, Yasuda, Nomura, Dai-Ichi, One-Hundredth, Sanwa, Kobe, Showa, Sumitomo, Tokai, Japan Day and Night, and Fifteenth banks. The Agricultural and Industrial Banks Control Association will be formed by the Hypothec Bank of Japan, Agricultural and Industrial Bank of Aichi Prefecture, Agriculture and Industrial Bank of Ibaragi Prefecture, Agriculture and Industrial Bank of Okayama Prefecture, Agricultural and Industrial Bank of Kanagawa Prefecture and Agricultural and Industrial Bank of Fukushima Prefecture.

Provincial Banks Control

Out of the remaining monetary control agencies, the Provincial Banks Control Association will be organized by those small commercial banks which are not qualified for membership in the Commercial Banks Control Associations; the Savings Banks Control Association by all savings banks; the Trust Control Association by all trust firms; the Life Insurance Control Association by all life insurance underwriters; the Mutual-Credit Control Association by all mutual-credit companies; the Securities Underwrites Control Association by all underwriters and the Control Association over Urban Credit Associations by the financial agencies which were established under Article 1 of the Cooperative Societies Law.

The Agriculture and Forestry Ministry also issued an order Thursday for the establishment of regional monetary control association. These regional agencies will be created in all prefectures throughout the country and formed by small credit associations which are not qualified for membership in the Control Association over Urban Credit Associations.

Organizing Members

Members of the organizing committees for the monetary control associations who were appointed by the Finance Ministry Thursday include the following bankers:

1. The Agricultural and Industrial Banks Control Association: Hajime Nishino, governor of the Hypothec Bank of Japan.

2. The Commercial Banks Control Association: Junshiro Mandai, chairman of the board of directors of the Mitsui Bank, Takeo Kato, chairman of the board of directors of the Mitsubishi Bank, Teruo Akashi, president of the Dai-Ichi Bank, and Sen Sonobe, president of the Yasuda Bank.

3. The Provincial Banks Control Association: Ryosaku Suzuki, president of the Ashikaga Bank, and Jinnosuke Nagata, president of the Bushu Bank.

4. The Savings Banks Control Association: Zengoro Yasuda, president of the Yasuda Savings Bank and Goro Teramoto, president of the Fudo Savings Bank.

5. The Life Insurance Control Association: Taizo Ishisaka, president of the Dai-Ichi Life Insurance Company, and Tatsu Naruse, president of the Japan Life Insurance Company.

6. The Trust Control Association: Kazumune Matsui, chairman of the board of directors of the Mitsui Trust Company and Sobun Yamamuro, chairman of the board of directors of the Mitsubishi Trust Company.

7. The Mutual-Credit Control Association: Takeshi Takagi, managing director of the Dai-Nippon Mutual-Credit Company.

8. The Securities Underwriters Control Association: Shigeru Kinoshita, president of the Yamaichi Securities Company.

9. The Control Association over Urban Credit Associations: Tomomitsu Tateishi, chairman of the board of directors of the Ozaki Credit Association.

NORMALITY REPORTED IN BOND CONSUMPTION

Bank of Japan Bulletin Reveals Decrease in General Loans for Week of April 18

The total issue of convertible notes at the close of last week ending April 18 aggregated ¥4,899,000,000, representing a shrinkage of ¥75,000,000 as compared with the close of the preceding week, the Bank of Japan disclosed Tuesday in its weekly report.

The bank report added that the current Government deposits in the national bank as on April 18 totaled ¥101,000,000, declining by ¥45,000,000 from the end of the preceding week.

It was further revealed that the total amount of general loans extended by the Bank of Japan on April 18 stood at ¥361,000,000, decreasing by ¥12,000,000 from the figures of the preceding week and recording the lowest level in recent years.

Meanwhile, the total amount of Government bonds possessed by the national bank at the end of the week ending April 18 aggregated ¥5,040,000,000, declining by ¥51,000,000 from the preceding week-end, according to the bank report.

This is considered by financial experts as an indication of normal consumption of Government bonds in view of the fact that the national bank has received large amounts of Government rice notes through repurchase.

Soda Distributors Named

The Commerce and Industry Ministry Wednesday specified the Soda Industrial Products Distribution Company as exclusive distributor of soda products. The company was recently created by the merger of the Japan Soda Sales Company and the Bleaching Powder Sales Company.

U.S. FACES SHORTAGE OF HEMP, JUTE FIBER

A shortage of hemp and jute fiber is one of the most serious problems facing wartime United States. The shortage felt even prior to the outbreak of the current war due to want of ample shipping space has been ever-mounting particularly since the Japanese gained mastery over the southern regions, reports a Domei Buenos Aires cable dated Sunday quoting a recent American magazine.

The United States, the cable reports, has decided to appropriate two-thirds of the present stocks of jute for military purposes and the rest for agrarian purposes. The distribution of the material for other civilian uses such as carpet manufacturing and others was entirely suspended.

U.S. Trying to Raise Jute

Because of the fact that the fiber shortage is assuming serious proportions, a plan has been mapped out for attaining self-supply of the material amounting annually to 240,000,000 pounds. According to the plan, the U.S. government intends to raise jute on an area covering 35,000 acres. However, for the 35,000 bushels of seeds that are necessary for the purpose, efforts are being made first. Moreover, because of lack of labor and skilled jute cultivators, the project is far from realization in the near future.

In the past, the United States depended on British India for its supply of the needed material amounting annually to 500,000,000 pounds, but with the Japanese mastery over the Indian Ocean the United States cannot depend any longer on India, which produces most of the world total output of jute.

Referring to hemp, particularly Manila hemp, 90 per cent of which is supplied by the Philippines now under Japanese control, the United States will be forced to suffer from a serious shortage of indispensable rope. The United States is trying hard to acquire substitute hemp fibers from South American countries, however, there is a fatal defect in substitute hemp in that it doesn't stand long use in seawater, concludes the report.

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TOKYO, FRIDAY, APRIL 24, 1942

Yasukuni Festival's Lesson To the Living

Since Wednesday Tokyo has been acting as host to the relatives of the war dead who have gathered from all parts of the Empire for the extraordinary spring festival of the Yasukuni Shrine. On this occasion, the souls of the 15,017 heroes who lost their lives in the China Affair and at Nomonhan on the Soviet border are to be apotheosized.

It goes without saying that the relatives of the departed heroes should be accorded every possible courtesy and honor during their stay at the nation's capital. But mere courtesy, mere sentimental expression of gratitude, mere honor are not enough. The nation would be failing in its debt to the departed and their kinsfolk unless it took deeply to heart the significance of the sacrifice which the departed and the bereaved have both made. The nation would be failing in its obligation if it did not demonstrate in concrete and practical ways that it had understood that significance.

Such a true understanding and appreciation of the sacrifice of the departed heroes and their families cannot be expressed by mere form and ceremonies. It can only be expressed by each individual in the nation redoubling his efforts to continue the struggle for which the dead have given up their lives. It is only when the living successfully complete the unfinished task left by the dead that the dead will be properly honored. That is the only way to make sure that the dead have not died in vain.

While honoring the spirits of the departed, therefore, each individual Japanese should resolve that his every act, however small, shall be such as to contribute to the welfare and glory of the nation. It is not the fortune of everyone to die a hero's death, but it is the opportunity of everyone to live as a good and useful citizen. It is within the reach of everyone to see to it that the nation for which the heroes gave their lives should continue to be a nation worthy of the sacrifice they made. Only in such a practical and concrete way can full honor be given to those who have made the supreme sacrifice.

The Yen-Baht Accord

Most welcome is the news that an agreement has been reached between the Government of Japan and the Government of Thailand regarding the exchange rate between the Yen and the Baht. Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Haruhiko Nishi and Minister Without Portfolio Nai Vanich Pananda are to be congratulated on bringing the negotiations to a successful conclusion.

It is most fortunate that the agreement, which provides for the exchange of the Yen and the Baht on a basis of parity instead of the old rate of Yen 155.70 for Baht 100, went into effect promptly on April 22. Prompt action was desirable as it was inevitable, for the well-being of both countries necessitated the change.

The new exchange rate manifests in a concrete manner the intimate cooperation between the two important nations of East Asia for the construction of a mutually profitable Co-Prosperity Sphere. It adds one more proof of the fact that the constructive re-organization of East Asia is progressing with a speed and in a manner which confounds the severest critic.

The change which the new agreement has made in the exchange rate can be considered in a sense to have been the logical consequence of the War of Greater East Asia. Before the war, Thailand, in common with most countries of this part of the world, was unfortunately bound to the tyranny of Anglo-American financial control, Thailand's currency in those days being linked to the dollar-sterling exchange.

Under the domination of Anglo-American capitalistic interests, Thailand used to suffer from the outflow of considerable amounts of her capital resources. Steady capital outflows, without draft, were seen in the export of staple articles like rubber and tin ore. Remittances by Chinese merchants resident in the country also amounted to no small sum. Thailand was held firmly in the grip of foreign interests who sought to continue to exploit the country as a virtual economic dependency.

The patriotic leaders of Thailand, fully aware of the situation, have long been anxious to free themselves from this Anglo-American control. The War of Greater East Asia, waged against the Anglo-American oppressors by Japan with the fullest collaboration of Thailand, has offered Thailand with the long-awaited opportunity to secure economic emancipation. It is most natural that Thailand has grasped that opportunity.

Freed from the domination of Anglo-American interests, it was natural and necessary for Thailand to seek the cooperation of friendly neighbors. Cooperation with Japan under the program of construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere was the only logical course which commended itself to the newly re-oriented Thailand. Linkage with the Yen to take the place of the old linkage with the dollar-sterling group was the natural development.

There may have been some hesitation on the part of some concerning the purely mechanical difficulties which the new exchange rate may temporarily produce. The change of the relative values of the Yen and the Baht from a 155.70:100 ratio to a 100:100 ratio may naturally cause some temporary fluctuations in the price levels of the two countries, in one perhaps more than the other. But, as has been explained, the new exchange rate means less a depreciation of the Baht than an appreciation of the Yen. It rectifies an obsolete rate to bring it more in accord with the actually existing condition which has come to prevail as the result of the new situation induced by the war.

Moreover, whatever temporary fluctuations there may be will be effectively minimized if not totally eliminated. The two Governments have indicated that in the trade which will ensue between the two countries, the prices will be adjusted in such a manner as to avoid any loss, even if temporary, to either side. There can therefore be no cause for apprehension among even the most nervous.

In the long run, there can be no question that the new exchange rate will be an unmitigated blessing to both Thailand and Japan. It will, more than any other factor, stimulate trade between the two countries. How important and necessary such trade is, particularly to Thailand, can be realized from the fact that Thailand, as a predominantly agricultural country, must rely on outside sources for most of her manufactured goods. Japan is the only country conveniently situated to meet Thailand's needs. Any measure which facilitates this trade is of service to Thailand no less than to Japan.

All these considerations dictate that mutual congratulations be extended to the two countries for their latest joint achievement. For some time, the currency of French Indo-China has been practically on a par with the Yen. With the adhesion of the Baht to this company, the mutual economic strength of the countries of East Asia will become stronger than ever. Not only is the new agreement to be welcomed for its political significance in sealing the friendship between the two great nations of this part of the world, but from the practical point of view of profit and prosperity, this is a forward step for the entire Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The Gayos of Sumatra

The Gayos live in the northern central portion of the country, between the Achinese and the Battaks, with the Alas on their west, living mainly in the valley of the Simpang Kiri. The Gayos, numbering about 60,000, are essentially a highland and insular race, and form an ethnographical unit, all speaking one language. Akin to the Battaks, they are agricultural and pastoral, a friendly and honest race, living in well-built houses of wood, in small scattered villages, and are the equal in civilization of the Chams of Indo-China. Their chief crop is rice. Maize, cotton and sugar-cane are grown, horses and cattle are reared, and forest products are collected, and there is an export trade to the coast in the latter, and in horses and cattle. Forest tracks, only, exist and transport is difficult, much being carried on the backs of the natives. Mohammedan by religion (with an animistic substratum), they are clever craftsmen in wood-carving and plaiting, and they make weapons. They are patriarchal.

A Year Ago Today

April 24, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times & Advertiser

Desperately trying to escape from the path of the swiftly advancing German and Italian armies, the Greek ruler, King George II, announced the transfer of the Greek capital from Athens to the island of Crete, not realizing how soon he and his Government would have to move from there, too.

King George, at the same time, disclosed that the Greek forces in the Epirus sector had signed an armistice with the Italian 11th Army without his knowledge, adding that the armistice "does not bind the free will of the Greek nation, the King and the Government."

In the meantime, the Rome dispatches reported, following the Greek armies' surrender in Epirus and Macedonia, that the items of the capitulation revealed by the Italian High Command consisted of nine points, including the treatment of prisoners of war for the duration of the hostilities in the southern Balkans.

JAPAN YESTERDAY AND TODAY

Revenge

By SANTARO
Of Japan Times and Advertiser Staff

Part II

"There is nothing new under the sun," said the preacher. "As you grow older in years and in knowledge of the world or affairs of life, you will learn there are after all mighty few things in life one may call absolutely new. Scarce a thing that happens today but was reported before, if not here, elsewhere on earth. If you live in the present generation, it is the same thing as if you had lived in ages long gone, or in a generation to come hereafter. Was it Marcus Aurelius who said so? Our progenitors of 50 centuries ago, if the accounts of their life, as handed down in Egypt and China, be at all credible, had lived pretty much in the same manner as we do, nor can we imagine that our posterity 10 centuries hence would be living in a style totally different from ours. Human nature is not likely to change once in a thousand, even 10 thousand years.

What is taking place in East Asia is certainly an epochal political revolution; the old actors are quitting the stage, replaced by fresh vigorous performers. The drama itself is by no means new. Once upon a time Carthage was supreme, but the triden soon passed to Greece, thence to Rome and so on. When the East held the reins of the world, the West was nowhere upon the map, but soon the East fell a slumbering to conserve its energy for a future "comeback," while the West rose to fulfil its interim duties. And now again the East is rising to a consciousness of its own place in the scheme of history. Within the limits of this country the same kaleidoscope of rise and fall of daimyoites, principalities and political parties has been constantly witnessed. The flowing and ebbing of the tide, the waxing and waning of the moon, and other phenomena marking the beginning, growth, fruition and decay present interesting spectacles, apparently ever new; and yet there is very little about them that is absolutely new or original.

Blessings of Mixed Character

Taking a subjective or a utilitarian view of things, we may think that life in some respects is deteriorating. Behold the increase in diseases and ills human flesh is heir to. The great majority of maladies now known to the medical profession were practically unknown a few centuries ago; fatal traffic accidents alone far outnumber all the deaths caused by cutthroats, murderers, tyrants at any time in the past. This is no evidence of the fact that sins of mankind are decreasing. As to the multiplication of the benefits we enjoy, it is also undoubted, though some cynics say that the blessings of civilization, so called, are of a mixed character, as, for instance, liberty and democracy, the vaunted heritages of Western nations, which are now proving their own ruination.

All of which seem to show that if we have not much worsened in our style of life or in morals, neither can we boast we have improved in essentials of life, morally, intellectually, even materially.

The same verdict holds particularly in respect to literature and poetry. Some one has advised, whenever a new book is published, read an old one. It is hard to find a new book that is truly new. The newspaper account of the latest fire, murder, epidemic or battle we read of in the morning—what is it but a plagiarism from some page in a hoary volume centuries old? Have you read Japanese poems, finer in sentiment, more cunning in word-construction or more musical in sound than those of Manyoshu? There has been no devotional literature expressive of deeper or more genuine piety than Norito and Senmyo of old. As for stories interesting enough to keep children from going to bed at night of old folk lingering around the hibachi, they are very very few outside those which have been told countless times before.

It will be found almost impossible to invent another epic like the Helen of Troy, or a tale of heroic adventure more thrilling than that of Joseph the son of Jacob or David the King of Israel, a love story sweeter and more romantic than the Song of Solomon, or a pastoral poem more beautiful than Ruth. These belong by common consent to the literature of the world. But there are in Japan some original stories, continuously told from age to age, still untiringly repeated to this day, which, we make no doubt, will be included some day in the Story Book of Mankind and to this class of original tales belong the two tales of revenge, those of the Soga Brothers and the Forty-Seven Ronin.

Spirit of Katakiuchi

I have been unconsciously long in coming to my point. But to appreciate the difference between the spirit of vindictive revenge which is the root of all evil, and the spirit of katakiuchi which has been fostered in the Japanese mind through the unconscious moral tuition extended over seven centuries, it is necessary to form some idea about the widespread or almost universal ethical and moral influence which has been shed upon the minds of the succeeding generations of Japanese people by a special branch of literary and histrionic art which may be called the "revenge school," known in theatrical parlance as "Soga-mono" (or Soga-revenge pieces). Revenge dramas, including tragedies, comedies, even farces, formed a category of their own.

Until the famous Forty-Seven Ronin was staged in the early 18th century, the aforesaid Soga-revenge pieces had constituted one of the few essential elements of the theatrical program. Old theaterlovers of pre-Chushingura days could not go to any playhouse without seeing a Soga-revenge drama in one form or another, which must seem intolerably tiresome to modern theatergoers or cinema-fans, but things in their eyes were not as bad as they may seem to us. For they realized no doubt as we must do that there was nothing new under the sun, or that there could be but few stories as good as the old ones. They were content with the story of the Soga brothers and a few others, like Oguri Hangan and Terute-hime (a resume of this story is given in the appendix to Lafcadio Hearn's famous work Kokoro) which were the entire stock-in-trade of the theatrical entertainment of those days.

Indispensable to Kabuki

If the plays were but few in number, there is something marvelous about the vast variety of ways in which those few pieces were performed. There were numerous different versions, so to speak, of each drama. Of the Soga play, for instance, one scholar has counted up to 500 different varieties of it. I myself have seen in my young days at least 20 different plays of the same story. In fact, there can be no end to the number of Soga-plays, since one can graft any story one likes on to the Soga drama and pass it under that classic title. Even in our day it is considered one of the indispensable items in the Kabuki program for January or the New Year season, and because it is performed only once or twice a year, we may put up with what by this time is acknowledged to be the authentic version of the drama, but if it were to be played at every theater once a month, then we would expect some new touches put to it for variety's sake.

There was no end to the resourcefulness of playwrights of old who could turn any story whatsoever into a Soga piece. If it were Shakespeare's Hamlet or the Merchant of Venice, they could in a twinkling of time make a Soga drama out of it. They would most appropriately (?) turn Hamlet into Juro the elder brother, and his friend Horatio into Goro the younger, and make the ghost their deceased father, and decking out Ophelia as the courtesan with whom Juro was supposedly in love, would turn the famous theater scene into a melodramatic one of "Soga no Taimen" (meeting between the two brothers and their enemy Suketsune). In the Merchant of Venice, Antonio and Bassanio would make the serviceable Soga brothers, with Portia as Juro's sweetheart guiding them to the scene of revenge, and Shylock as the enemy Suketsune. One Soga story was more than enough for pre-Chushingura theatergoers, for even the latest sensation—murder, love suicide or whatever it be—could be incorporated with the very simple but infinitely hospitable plot of the Soga Brothers.

(To Be Continued)

DESIGN OF NEW WORLD ECONOMY SET UP FOR MUTUAL PROSPERITY

Axis Powers Endeavor for International Economic Planning Based Not on Self-Interest

By AMAR LAHIRI

World economy has already undergone a change. The swift growth of Japan's co-prosperity economy in Greater East Asia and the stabilization of "Grossraumwirschaft" (Greater Sphere Economy) of Germany in Europe tend to show that a new economic era will permeate human society after the termination of the current international hostilities. The Axis Powers including Japan are now busy with their programs of economic legislation and economic uplift close on the heels of war successes.

It may be noted that in recent times economic planning was first undertaken by Bolshevist Russia, despite the fact that what is called total national economy germinated in Germany before the outbreak of the first World War. After Communist Russia, Fascist Italy evolved a national planning to revamp the economic fabric of the nation. Then Japan by founding the Manchoukuo Empire led the world in establishing regional economy to which should be traced the fundamental ideal of the current mutual prosperity policy of Tokyo. Then with the rise of Nazi Germany totalitarian economy made its headway to break the autarchy of capitalist economy of the Anglo-American nations.

Retrospectively it can be said that the entire economic reform and legislation movement in Europe coming in the wake of the romantic, historial and social schools of economics as well as the emergence of new motives and modes of production in the Russian, Nazi and Fascist economic experiments, have proved that the narrow, individualist Anglo-American doctrines have become more and more untenable as guides to the interpretation of the economic environment, of which both the aims and fundamental institutions are being rapidly transformed.

Difficult to Fit

The idea of economic planning, which has found its converts in countries outside the Soviet Union, is itself fundamentally opposed to the logic of both economic individualism of the "democracies" and Marxism of Communist adherents. Although Anglo-American capitalism has largely transformed itself from an individual competitive organization to a corporate body, it is finding it exceedingly difficult to fit in with totalitarian economy which is wedded to the ideal of creating regional prosperity in the world by establishing bloc nations on a homogeneous basis.

Consequently, the make-up of world economy has already become different inasmuch as the supremacy of money economy has been replaced by material resource economy. This is the reason why the Anglo-American nations who are still struggling to maintain their capitalist setup are gradually realizing that the force of money economy is no longer effective, particularly when Japan, Germany and Italy by propagating their reciprocal regional economy have evolved a new economic internationalism.

In the "democratic" countries class struggle has become acute and this has altogether upset the long-standing natural laws of world economy and exchange. Labor has become a potent factor in guiding the destiny of the "democracies," and therefore, it is obvious that if they desire to maintain their existing internal systems on a modified basis they shall have to make room for the upsurgence of labor economy. In Axis countries, however, the situation is quite different, because each country is acting as one whole economic man professing the ideal of "ein ganzer mensch."

Democratic Economic System

It must be remembered that a tolerable economic system in its social-historical setting is associated with a particular man-land ratio, a specific framework of institutions of property, freedom and competition and an appropriate mechanism of governmental control and group organization. Though the economic system operating in "democratic" nations has been placed under Government control, it has not become an indissoluble part of State economy because of the prevalence of labor-capital struggle.

In Japan, Germany and Italy the rigid enforcement of controlled economy and extension of State protection to labor has not only liquidated class strife, but has compelled the capitalists to fall in line with national policies. In view of this internal adjustment, the Axis Powers have been placed in an advantageous position to forge ahead for the materialization of a totalitarian economic order in the world.

Now that the Axis aims of economic planning and legislation which have included in their scope all the criteria in order that policy, planning and progress may be harmonious and consistent, it would be significant to appreciate that a remodelling of the international economic structure is highly desirable to permit the natural transformation of the world from capitalism to totalitarianism. Such a transformation would not become a lasting reality unless a scientifically planned economic policy based on mutual agreement is formulated, guaranteeing the maintenance of health, happiness and serenity of the people obtaining their means of living in a congenial milieu.

The exploitation and conservation of land resources and employment of manpower shall have to be undertaken for common good, stabilizing a just occupational balance so as to prevent poverty and unemployment on the one hand and deterioration of race physique and hygiene by urban concentration on the other. Moreover, the standard of living shall have to be raised in consonance with the people's own natural resources, skill and arts of production without being artificially bolstered by the restriction of migration and importation of raw materials from politically important countries.

Designed to Give Proper Place

The authoritarian control of world economy as envisaged by the Axis Powers is designed to accord each nation its proper place—a task which requires the greatest exposition of human talent and energy. Whatever may be the complexion of the new world order, it is certain that mankind needs the assistance of another Adam Smith to simplify the construction of the new economic machinery. The issues which require prior settlement are the adjustment of population to resources and mechanical technology to finance. Also the demographic criterion of maximum longevity, the economic criterion of maximum per capita wealth and consumption and the sociological criterion of maximum national security shall have to be recast to stimulate inter-mobility and inter-dependence in the world.

Judging from the new situations in East Asia and in Europe, it appears that the new wealth of nations will be based not on the glorification of economic self-interests or private competition as in the past, but on international economic planning which will abolish the present dual standard of living in the world due to the maladministration of population and resources. The termination of the Axis-Democracy showdown is bound to give birth to a new economic order in the world, thereby opening a new avenue for international progress.

Pearls of Wisdom

There are bad examples that are worse than crimes; and more states have perished from the violation of morality, than from the violation of law.—Montesquieu.

* * *

Not the cry, but the flight of the wild duck, leads the flock to fly and follow.—Chinese Proverb.

* * *

There are thousands hacking at the branches of evil to one who is striking at the root.—Thoreau

* * *

All is created and goes according to order, yet o'er our lifetime rules an uncertain fate.—Goethe

* * *

The little done vanishes from the sight of him who looks forward to what is still to do.—Goethe.

* * *

Excess generally causes reaction and produces a change in the opposite direction, whether it be in the seasons, or in individuals, or in government.—Plato.

ANGLO-U.S. LEADERS PERTURBED BY DEFEAT

Allies' Strategic Plans Baffled Before Formulation

The biggest hitch in the Allied camp is not a shortage of bottoms, cannon fodder, or ammunition. It is the defeatist complex which is depressing the minds of Allied leaders, and which is defeating all their strategic plans before they are completely formulated. George C. Marshall, United States Chief of Staff, and Harry Hopkins, United States Lease-Lend Administrator to Britain, acting under the instruction of President Roosevelt, have been bending their every effort to induce Premier Churchill to send Tommies to the Continent to create another front, but they have completely failed because of Mr. Churchill's defeatist complex.

Before he gave any adequate consideration to this project, Mr. Churchill got cold feet. President Roosevelt, according to the report of La Nacion, suggested that Premier Churchill send at least 1,200,000 Tommies to the European continent to stage a spectacular offensive against 30 German divisions in France. Premier Churchill at once thought of all possible difficulties attending the prosecution of such operations.

Fails to Warm Cold Feet

In view of the fact that eight tons of shipping, including equipment and food, would be necessary to transport each soldier he thought that the Allies would have to mobilize a gigantic fleet of transports in their attempt to carry out an offensive on the European continent. But Mr. Churchill knew this was impossible. Besides, Premier Churchill recalled British ships were subjected to a terrific impact of German fire and many of them were lost when they attempted to evacuate British troops from Dunkerque. President Roosevelt's agents in London failed to warm Premier Churchill's cold feet.

Leslie Hore-Belisha, former British Secretary of State for War, writing in the newspaper Razon recently, levelled biting criticism against leaders of his country. "Because of a tragic repetition of tactical errors," he declared, "Japanese Forces have scored victories in the Indian Ocean, which could have been avoided if the British had appreciated their bitter lessons in the Pacific." Neither the British nor American leaders were free from his sharp sarcasm: "Where are the Allied fleets, if any?" "What has happened to the United States Asiatic fleet stationed at Manila?" asks Mr. Hore-Belisha.

Condemning impotent British military leaders he said: "Our powerful ground stationed air force did no harm to the Japanese carriers, while less powerful Japanese planes sank three of our naval units." Knowing well that British security and the unity of the United Nations depended on naval supremacy, Mr. Hore-Belisha despairingly said: "with the loss of maritime routes, armaments manufactured in the United States for the Soviet Union, Chungking and Britain would be useless."

After so many disastrous defeats it is only natural that Allied leaders should get a large dose of defeatist complex, and their soldiers bombphobia. Raymond Clapper, a noted American commentator, writing in the weekly, Look, April 14, declares: "American Government circles, just like those of Britain, are filled with privileged incompetents. Many of the officers of the British Army are entirely ignorant of the methods of modern warfare, and are seriously incompetent in aerial warfare. Unless America learns a lesson from the British example she will have to pay a high price."

World's Greatest Fool

The morale of American soldiers is badly shaken. Not long ago a diary of an American officer was found in an American barrack at Mariveles, in the Philippines. A glance at it shows that American soldiers, at least this officer, do not know what they are fighting for, and are angry at President Roosevelt for having forced them to take up arms against the Japanese for no justifiable reason. After blaming his incompetent President for precipitating the war for which the Americans were not prepared, the officer concluded: "Oh, the greatest fool in the world, thy name is Roosevelt."

In the meanwhile a defeatist complex is gaining strength in Australia, too. Prime Minister John Curtin in a radio speech declared: "while I do not think that the current war will become a long drawn-out affair, if it does, Australia will suffer a severe blow equal to a complete defeat."

The nerves of Allied leaders have been shattered. They now know that they have launched on a war that they cannot finish victoriously, and that defeat will be their goal. But no victory has ever been won by a general who knew he was going to be beaten. The fate of Nicias, an irresolute Ancient Athenian general, is waiting for Roosevelt and Churchill, and they know it.—(K.S.)

In the Periodicals

Ongaku no Tomo, Vol. 2, No. 4, April 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Ongaku no Tomo-sha, Tokyo. Price 60 sen. The leading articles include Imitation and Creation in Music, Musical Planning in the Co-Prosperity Sphere of Southern Regions, Symphony and Chamber Music of Modern Japan, the National Song and the Mass Music, Demoralized Music of America and European Countries, Dance and Music in Southern Regions, the Establishment and Achievement of Germany's National Music Institute, A Biography of Schubert, and Musical life of Germany.

INDIA

An Impartial Study

By Will Durant

Today, more than ever before, the attention of the world is being focused on India where the struggle against British imperialism is rapidly coming to a head. The noted American scholar and philosopher, Will Durant, has written what is probably the most impartial work on the subject. Excerpts from this enlightening book will be reproduced in these columns.—Editor.

The Religion of Gandhi

From that retreat he sent forth, weekly, editorials to his principal mouthpiece, Young India. Never has incidental literature been so vital or so absorbing. From these pages we come to know the man across our barriers of traditions and space; and as we read we perceive that he is not only a saint, but also a prophet and a philosopher.

He is first of all a man of religion: i.e., he believes it is better to be good than great, and that right will conquer in the end. "Most religious men I have met are politicians in disguise. I, however, who wear the guise of a politician, am at heart a religious man." He had to be: a politician, even a statesman, could not have united India; India stands for religion, and will follow only a saint. "My patriotism is subservient to my religion," he says. India is great and holy but greater and holier is truth. To this extent the nationalism vibrating in the Indian Revolution finds no encouragement in the Oriental Rousseau.

Idea Rejected

Nevertheless despite his piety, he laughs at the title Mahatma, and rejects the idea that he is a saint. "I have no special revelation of God's will. . . I have no desire to found a sect." He hoped that his arrest would rid India of "the superstition about my possession of supernatural powers." Doubtless other founders of religion protested in the same way; and Gandhi himself protests to no avail. Already peasant cottages show pictures representing him as a reincarnation of Sri-Krishma. A few centuries hence he will be a god.

He is too tolerant to be the conscious founder of a new religion. He is so inclined toward Christianity that his Hindu enemies call him a "Christian in disguise." He is forever quoting phrases from the New Testament; in one page he cites two Christian hymns; he reminds his followers that "not every man who says 'I am a Congressman'" (i.e., a follower of the revolutionary Hindu National Congress) "is such, but only he who does the will of the Congress." The last words of his book on Ethical Religion are taken from Christ. He has scandalized orthodox Hindus by requiring the reading of the New Testament in his school. He accepts Christianity as a moral doctrine, and finds no fundamental anomaly in making it the policy of "heathen" India against "Christian" England. "Why," he asks, "should you self-styled whites get it into your heads that Christianity is your special largess to distribute or interpret? You have made a mess of it yourselves. As a matter of fact, Christ was originally an Asiatic, as were all founders of religion, and I think we understand him much better than you do."

But just as a Hindu can be a Buddhist and a Brahminist, or a Buddhist and an atheist, at the same time, and just as a Chinese can be at once a Confucian, a Taoist and a Buddhist, so Gandhi thinks it nothing strange that he should be at once a Christian and a follower of the ancient Hindu faith. "The world, and therefore we, can no more do without the teaching of Jesus than we can without that of Mohammed or the Upanishads. I hold at these to be complementary of one another, in no case exclusive." "The spirit of the Sermon on the Mount competes almost on equal terms with the Bhagavad-Gita for the domination of my heart." He quotes the Golden Rule, and then compares it with a couplet from an old Hindu poem taught him in his childhood: "If a man gives you a drink of water, and you give him a drink in return, that is nothing. Real beauty consists in doing good against evil."

Lives in Peace

And yet, with all his welcome to Christianity, and his cooperation with Mohammedans, he remains a Hindu in faith as well as in nature and philosophy. "I do not believe," he says bravely, "in the exclusive divinity of the Vedas. I believe the Bible, the Koran and the Zendavesta to be as divinely inspired as the Vedas." But "nothing elates me so as the music of the Gita, or the Ramayana of Tulsidas." Christianity is, in general, as true as Hinduism; but "Hinduism tells everyone to worship God according to his own faith or Dharma, and so it lives in peace with all religions."

For him personally the religion of his own people is best. "My faith offers me all that is necessary for my inner development, for it teaches me to pray. But I also pray that everyone else may develop to the fulness of his being in his own religion, that the Christian may become a better Christian, and the Mohammedan a better Mohammedan. I am convinced that God will one day ask us only what we are and what we do, not the name we give to our being and doing."

He has unequivocally applied this principle of tolerance in action. For India, like America, has its religious divisions, its Catholics called Hindus and its Protestants called Mohammedans. Gandhi has collaborated with the Muslim leaders in their own program, and in a combined program for Swaraj; he has presided at Mohammedan Congresses, as Mohammedans have presided at the All-India National Congress; he has worked incessantly to reduce the conflicts between the two groups; he has even endangered his life by

(Continued on Page 4)

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Japan Times & Advertiser

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ALLIES IN QUANDARY TO CONCEIVE PLANS ON DEFEATING AXIS

Marshall and Hopkins Hold Meet With Washington Administrators

NOTHING DEFINITE AGREED

U.S. Troops Said Ready to Advance Into Europe—From Ireland

Britain and the United States, though anxious to concoct effective plans among themselves in order to defeat the Axis Powers, seem far from being able to arrive at any definite agreement, the Asahi special report from Rome revealed on Thursday.

After the two United States special envoys to Britain, General George C. Marshall, U.S. Army Chief of Staff, and Harry Hopkins, American Lease-Lend Administrator returned to Washington, the report stated that close consultations among the American Government circles including the two men have been conducted.

As to the subjects of their consultations, the correspondent has learned that three items were most likely discussed; namely, (1) establishment of an Allied general staff to take more joint war actions, (2) increasing shipping bottoms so as to send more aid to Chungking, Soviet Russia and Australia, and (3) Anglo-American joint operations in the European continent.

It was further revealed in this connection that the United States up to the end of March, this year, has aided Britain with $600,000,000 worth of materials but that the bulk of these materials have been largely made up of non-strategic goods, like foodstuffs and other raw materials.

In the light of this fact, Britain is said to be disappointed indicating that the United States has a very poor ability to produce war materials. Consequently, the American Government is reported to be considering on improving the situation.

Urges More Ships

Regarding the aid to be sent to Chungking, Australia and Soviet Russia, Mr. Hopkins is reported to have already declared that until a huge fleet of merchantmen is jointly formed by the Allies, there would be no effective way to aid materially the friendly countries.

As to the proposed joint operations of the British and the American troops in Europe, General Marshall is reported to have announced in London that the American soldiers of the size of a large corps recently landed in England, while an information from a certain reliable source disclosed that the number of the American troops in England awaiting their advance into Europe would reach about 18,000.

Congress, in the meantime, is strongly advocating the need of a prompt joint action of Britain and the United States to occupy Madagascar, the newspaper dispatch also revealed, adding that Congress is not satisfied about the Allied showings in view of the Axis Powers' operations effectively going on, which is in direct contrast to the Allies favorite tactics to browbeat their opponents through holding conferences only and taking no action.

Commenting on the alleged move of Mr. Hopkins, the New York Herald Tribune said a few days ago to the effect that the Lease-Lend Administrator and General Marshall were strongly urging the United States to promptly take the offensive against the Axis Powers.

British Appeal Futile

Britain is now anxiously looking to the United States in hopes that the latter's successful operations in the Pacific will so check Japanese advance that India will not be threatened. This appeal, however, has been coldly met by the United States, which to all intents and purposes, has not shown any sign of its ready acceptance of the British solicitations, says the Nichi Nichi dispatch from Istanbul, Thursday.

The dispatch, based on a Washington report recently received at Istanbul, further revealed that the chief topic of the parleys between the British Government and the two American envoys, General George Marshall and Harry Hopkins, concerned the British appeal for American checkmating of the Japanese

(Continued on Page 2)

INTERNEES IN SHANGHAI

124 British and Americans Evacuated From Canton, Swatow and Amoy

Domei

SHANGHAI, April 23.—The 124 British and American nationals, who were evacuated from Canton, Swatow and Amoy arrived here today, according to an Asahi report.

Of the 124 internees, 28 are in the diplomatic service, and have been interned in the Cathay Hotel, while the rest have been put up in the American School there.

Mexico Issues Order For All Axis Subjects To Evacuate Tampico

Domei

VICHY, April 23.—The Mexican Government ordered all German and Japanese subjects today to evacuate Tampico, on the western coast of Mexico, Havas revealed here today from Mexico City.

Domei

VICHY, April 23.—Brazilian authorities announced today in a special decree that Axis nationals are prohibited from continuing mining enterprises hereafter, Havas reported here today from Rio de Janeiro.

REGISTRATION BOOKS CLOSED FOR POLLING

1,080 Candidates for Diet Seats, Largest Ever Recorded, Now on File

NEW MEN PREDOMINANT

Rule Aid Political Council Expecting 75-80 Per Cent To Be Picked

Registration of candidacy for election to the House of Representatives at the coming 21st general election, April 30, was closed at midnight Thursday, with the total number of candidates reaching 1,080, the highest record in history.

There are among the registered candidates 366 present members, 67 former members and 467 new men. The percentage of new men to the total is 59.6 and this fact is the outstanding feature of the present election campaign.

It is interesting to see how many of those new men will be elected at the coming election. In the past, new men have gained very good results.

In the election held in 1900 by the Ito Cabinet, new men elected numbered 226 or 60 per cent of new candidates. That was the most successful result ever shown by new men at an election—and was due to the adoption of the large electoral district system. But in 1919, the small electoral district system was revived and 242 new men or 52 per cent were elected.

In the first election held under the general manhood franchise system in 1926, new men elected were 175 or 38 per cent. Then in 1930, it dropped to 27 per cent; in 1932, to 27 per cent; in 1936, to 26 per cent; and in 1937, to 17 per cent.

466 Candidates Recommended

The Imperial Rule Assistance Political Structure Council has recommended 466 candidates for election, and it is estimated that 75 to 80 per cent or these candidates will be elected. That is to say, the election of more than 400 recommended candidates will not be very difficult according to observations made by the Council.

It might have been due to the general desire to elect new men to the House of Representatives that the registration of candidates was made very rapidly in the present election.

The election was officially announced on April 4, as being held on April 30, and on the very day of the announcement, 418 candidates registered increasing to 460 on April 5, to 818 on April 6, to 927 on April 7, and to 1,026 on April 8. In the meanwhile, 98 candidates who had already registered withdrew from the campaign, making the final total 1,080.

All of the 122 electoral districts have candidates more than double the number to be elected. The fifth district in Tokyo Prefecture has 23 candidates for 5 seats, or 4.6 times. The fourth district in Tokyo also has 18 candidates for 4 seats or 4.5 times. In the Kansai district, the fourth district in Osaka Prefecture has 16 candidates for 4 seats.

There are 15 districts in the whole country where the candidates number more than three times the members to be elected.

Details of Candidates

Following is the lineup of the candidates:

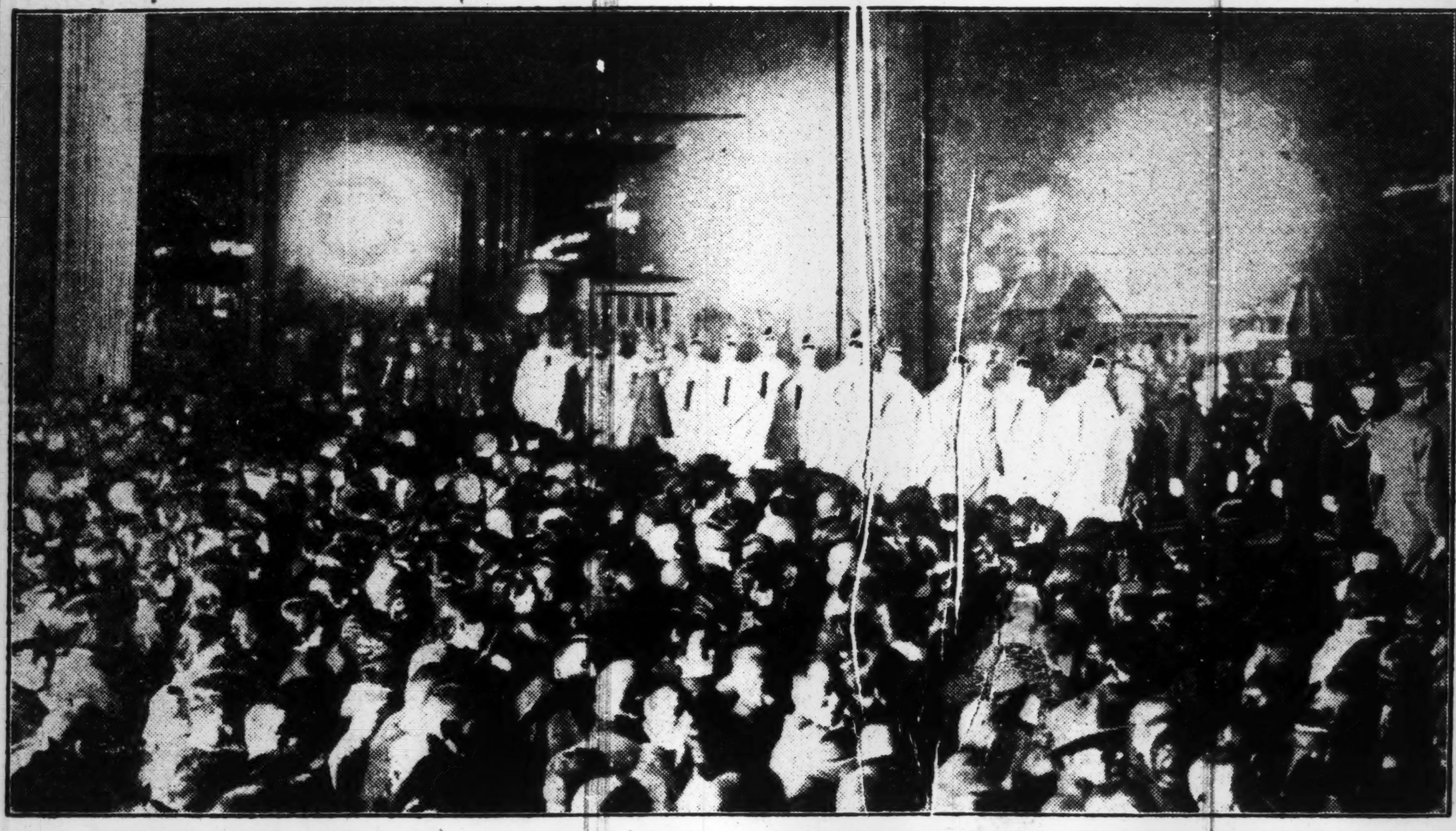
Candidates Registered

New men	646
Former members	67
Present Members	367
Total	1,080
(466 recommended)	

Candidates Classified by Groups

Present Members:	
Yokusan Domei	263
Dokokai	28
Koa Domei	27
Giin Club	13
Independents	36
Others:	
Tohokai	41
(including 4 present members)	
Sekiseikai	12
Kokusui Taishuto	5
Dai Nipponto	3
Kenkokukai	1
Independents	655

Japan Bestows Final Honors on War Dead



Amid solemn silence, that wrapped the compounds of the Yasukuni Shrine, the warrior souls of 15,017 gallant sons of Nippon were newly enshrined last evening atop Kudan Hill. Happiness and tears swept the hearts of the war-bereaved as the Holy Ark bearing the tablets of their dear ones were borne into the Inner Sanctuary of the Shrine, along with thousands of others, to remain in glory till eternity.

U.S. WAR CASUALTY AT FRONT SAID HIGH

Losses in Three Weeks Exceed Deaths in First Year of Last Conflict

Perturbed by the growing list of American troop deaths at the front, a statistical expert for an American life insurance company has declared that troop casualties since the outbreak of the present war already are three times in excess of the losses suffered in the first World War, according to a competent report received in Canton and relayed here today by the Nichi Nichi, Domei reports.

Led by the loss of 2,729 men at Pearl Harbor, it was reported that additional casualties suffered in engaging Japanese offensives in other theaters of the Greater East Asia War have skyrocketed the death list of the American troops to alarming proportions.

The expert reportedly declared that America's troop losses in three weeks beginning from December 8 have exceeded casualties of the entire first year in the last great war.

Corregidor Attack Told

Ashihei Hino, well-known soldier-writer of the trilogy "Mud and Soldiers," "Wheat and Soldiers," and "Sea and Soldiers," who currently is attached to the press division with the Japanese Forces in the Philippines reported to the Yomiuri from Mariveles the following story:

"The waters of Manila Bay are deep blue and only the gentle rippling waves wash the white sandy shores of Mariveles. Bataan Peninsula commands the entrance to Manila Bay. Rising Sun flags flutter in the Philippine breeze along the southern channel from Cavite Harbor to Ternate as they do along the northern channel on Bataan Peninsula.

"Standing on the quiet palm-tree lined beach of Mariveles I can see Corregidor proudly rearing its rocky head out of the deep blue waters of Manila Bay. Only seven short kilometers separate Mariveles and Corregidor which is reputed to be impregnable, more so than was Baakang Mati so-called Gibraltar of the Far East.

"Every time a silvery-tinted Japanese plane appears in the azure skies above, anti-aircraft guns on Corregidor seem to nervously bark in unison and as the shells burst in the air they resemble huge balls of cotton floating with the tropical breeze.

"I can see huge columns of ugly smoke spiraling to the sky and rumbles of gunfire echo loud and long from this island fortress.

"At times their guns spit red balls of fire at Mariveles. The last days of Corregidor are near.

"Our shore batteries vomit menacingly and continue to score direct hits on Corregidor's many installations. At times, our fire is one long series of shells and salvos—a shower or deadly missiles which rocks the island to its very foundation.

"Our soldiers wonder whether or not Corregidor will not be blown to Kingdom Come."

Wang Finishes Inspection

Domei

NANKING, April 22.—Completing a three-day inspection tour of the administrative and general situation in Shanghai and Hangchow, President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government returned here this afternoon by private plane.

Enemy Survivors in Navy Battle Off Java Describe Confusion Which Hit Allied Fleet

On his way to a certain place from Java, a Domei reporter happened to be on board the same ship by which 14 officers of the American A-class cruiser, Houston, and Australian B-class cruiser, Perth, which had been sent to a watery grave during the Battle of Java, were being transferred to an undisclosed destination.

Availing himself of the opportunity, he held an interesting round-table conference with Commander A. L. Meyer, commander of the Houston, Lieutenant-Commander W. J. G. Blythe, chief gunner of the Houston and Lieutenant-Commander P. O. L. Owen, paymaster of the Perth. The conversation, in substance, was to the following effect:

Reporter: Did you know of the proposed landing of the Japanese Forces at the Bantam Bay before it actually took place?

Meyer: Absolutely not. We pulled out of Batavia on February 28 and were on our way to the Indian Ocean when toward eleven o'clock, we learned that the Japanese fleet was nearby. We were completely taken aback.

Blythe: Following the set-back in the Battle of Surabaya, both the Houston and Perth were to be included in the British Indian fleet and we were on our way to the Indian Ocean via the Straits of Sunda. At that time, the Dutch authorities informed us that no enemy fleet was in the vicinity. We were fools to place full confidence in this information.

Reporter: Please tell us the circumstances that led up to the sinking of the Houston.

Meyer: As we were steaming off Bantam Bay toward the Straits of Sunda, we sighted, on the night of February 28, what appeared to be a powerful Japanese Fleet right in front of our nose. The next second, the whole ship was in a turmoil.

It was later ascertained to have been Japanese transports, but at the time, we were in such a fatigued condition, both mentally and physically, as a result of the striking blow we had suffered during the Battle off Surabaya, that those on board the ship were thrown into utter confusion before we were ready to fire.

Japanese Start Attack

The Japanese warships, which were convoying the transports, did not lose a moment in opening up a terrific bombardment, and the first shell scored a direct hit even before we could prepare to counterfire. The state of confusion and excitement became worse as one daring Japanese vessel sped closer and closer in our direction, releasing torpedoes and firing as it approached.

By this time, shrapnel was falling all over the deck, causing a large number of casualties among us. To add to our plight, we were almost blinded by the strong rays of the searchlights which were turned in our direction, obliging us to fire back blindly without aim.

The death-defying tactics of the Japanese Forces completely fascinated us, and before we knew it, we were chased into the Bantam Bay, absolutely unable to work out any means of escape. The firing from the Japanese vessel was intensified, and we were finally compelled to abandon the Houston, the crew leaping into the sea.

As the fourth torpedo found its mark on the ship's hull, the Houston, following a terrific explosion, burst into flames and submerged almost instantaneously.

Reporter: What became of the captain of the ship and other members of the crew?

Blythe: The captain of the Houston was giving orders from the bridge when shrapnel hit him in the chest. He died soon afterward. There were about 1,000 men on board

(Continued on Page 2)

JAPAN AND CHINA AGREE TO EXCHANGE STUDENTS

Athletic Meet Also Planned With Other Functions at Culture Council

Domei

HANKOW, April 23.—The exchange of professors and students between Japan and China and the re-opening of universities and colleges in new China were decided at the initial three-day session of the Japan-China Culture Council, which has been held here since Tuesday, it was learned here today.

Other important decisions passed by the session are listed as follows:

1. Holding an All East Asia Athletic Meet.
2. Establishment of Japan-China Culture Institute.
3. Sending a party by the Japan-China Culture Council to visit the Japanese Forces on the front as well as the Chinese residents in the southern regions.

Anti-Axis Groups Nabbed

Domei

STOCKHOLM, April 23.—Authorities of Madagascar Island, a French colony approximately 400 kilometers off the east coast of Africa, arrested several hundred Degaulle and anti-Axis factionists today, Daily Express reveals here today from Madagascar.

FARM WEALTH OF JAVA AMAZES COUNT KODAMA

Civilian Adviser, in Surabaya, Says Peace and Order Restored Speedily

Domei

SURABAYA, April 23.—Expressing admiration and amazement over the agricultural wealth of Java, Count Hideo Kodama, civilian adviser to the Japanese military administration in the southern regions, stated upon arriving in Surabaya last night that peace and order as well as traffic facilities have been restored throughout Java in the shortest possible time.

Accompanied by Kenjiro Kitajima, also civilian adviser to the Army, Count Kodama inspected the Army and Navy Forces stationed in Surabaya, and also various harbor facilities, in the city.

Count Kodama was particularly impressed by the close cooperation between the Japanese troops and the civilians in undertaking various construction works throughout the island.

After visiting oil wells and refineries in the suburbs of the city, the party left by motorcar for Maran this evening, and after spending the night there they are sheduled to visit other places on the island and return to Batavia on April 27.

SPREAD OF CULTURE NEEDS GROUNDWORK

Yanagisawa Going to Thailand To Establish Cultural Institute at Bangkok

The work of cultural propagation is entirely different from military or economic operations, and necessitates a careful and thorough investigation of the existing culture of the land in which such cultural propagation is to be carried out, points out Ken Yanagisawa, who will be dispatched to Thailand to establish a cultural institute in Bangkok for the propagation of Japanese culture, in a stirring article in the Yomiuri on Thursday. His article follows:

"I must leave Tokyo at the end of this month for Thailand, bearing with me the important mission of establishing a central institute for the propagation of Japanese culture in Bangkok.

"It was not without trepidation that I undertook this mission, for I had never been to Thailand or to French Indo-China, and I had no idea how I was to start anything.

"But the work has for me an absorbing interest, and it is with a willing heart that I go.

"About 10 years ago I was head of the Overseas Culture Department at the Foreign Office. At that time most people were remarkably ignorant of overseas cultural intercourse, their interests being drawn by the political and economic aspects.

"Today the attitude of most people has changed. I suppose it is the effect of the times.

"It is my intention not to determine anything definite until I have set foot on Thai soil, and until I have made actual contact with the minds and feelings of the people of Thailand.

"Culture is different from military operations or economics.

"The propagation of Japanese culture on Thai soil must first be preceded by a thorough investigation of the existing culture in Thailand. It is like sowing new seeds on strange soil. The soil must first be studied. Then and only then will the sower know what seeds to sow, when to sow, and how to sow.

"Thailand is the only independent country within the Co-Prosperity Sphere, and is therefore, all the more important. Japanese cultural movements in Thailand will cause ripples to flow outward in ever-widening circles which will embrace the other countries in the South. It is utmost folly to start at once on the propagation of Japanese culture without making any investigation into the present cultural conditions in Thailand. It would be courting disaster.

"Of couse, my mind is full of dreams. Dreams of splendid Japanese structures, of pagodas and golden pavilions reflecting the glory of Japanese architecture, dreams of vast auditoriums and lecture-halls for the use of the Thailanders, of cool and spacious movie-halls for their entertainment and education with Japanese cultural films, of beautiful guest-houses, restaurants and tea-rooms, and of lovely Japanese gardens. . . .

"But these are dreams. What is most essential for a cultural propagandist is not a dreamer's mind, but a mind capable of coolly making unbiased observations, and of basing his plans on his observations.

My vital mission, then, in going to Thailand is not to propagate Japanese culture, but to make a thorough study of the culture of Thailand."

Empire to Remember War Dead Tomorrow With Silent Tribute

At 10:15 a.m. on Saturday, when His Majesty the Emperor will worship at the Yasukuni Shrine, all the people of the Empire are requested to pay one minute's silent tribute to the souls of the 15,017 war heroes who have been newly enshrined. In consideration of the present emergency, no siren or bell will be sounded, as in the past. Therefore, people remaining at home should mark the time well. On trains, steamers, trams and buses or at assemblies, the conductors or the chairmen will announce the time. Special notice will also be given over the radio.

CHUNGKING GENERAL JOINS NANKING CAMP

Commander-in-Chief of First Guerilla Corps Forsakes Chiang Kai-shek

25,000 MEN FOLLOW CHIEF

Appointed Head of Second District Army by President Wang

Domei

NANKING, April 23.—Another blow to the Chungking regime, indicating clearly the increasing dissension within its ranks, was dealt when it was revealed that General Sun Liang-cheng, Vice-Commander of the 39th Group Army and Commander-in-Chief of the First Guerrilla Corps in the Chahar war zone, yesterday joined forces with the National Government of China at Nanking together with 25,000 men.

It was disclosed that General Sun simultaneously sent circular telegrams to Nanking and Chungking revealing his disaffection from the Chungking ranks.

Immediately upon receipt of the notice, President Wang Ching-wei appointed General Sun as the Commander-in-Chief of the Second District Army.

Text of Sun's Declaration

Domei

TSINAN, April 23.—"A great principle of peace with Japan and China's national reconstruction through the joint defense against Communism have its very origin in the Three People Principles and of the Greater East Asia as propounded by our great father, Dr. Sun Yat-sen," stated General Sun Liang-cheng, formerly of the Chungking Army, in his telegraphic peace message on his joining the National Government of China.

The General's message follows:

"Dr. Sun Yat-sen through those principles wanted to revive China and to construct a new East Asia and had also attempted to rid of evil Anglo-American influences of a century's standing from East Asia.

"From the early days, I, Sun Liang-cheng, had made up my mind to join in President Wang's camp for the greater cause of China and of the Greater East Asia, but I have so far been unable to attain my desire, mainly because of Chungking's obstruction.

"The day is now speedily approaching, when we are freed from Anglo-American bondage. Now is the time for us to go ahead toward the construction of a New Order in East Asia.

"We are no longer in a position to place our national destiny out of our consideration.

"Ever faithful to President Wang Ching-wei, I, with my subjects numbering several tens of thousands, am going to champion the cause of peace and make our best efforts for the revival of China and the construction of Greater East Asia, in entire disregard of my personal interests."

Resentment Said Rising

Indicating intensified resentment against the Chekiang financial clique

(Continued on Page 2)

PRINCE VARAVAN'S KIN IN JAPAN FOR STUDIES

Will Stay in Tokyo for Seven Years to Attend Peers School And Imperial University

Domei

KOBE, April 23.—Chantanakorn Varavan, younger brother of Prince Varavan who recently visited Japan as the chief Thai delegate to the Tokyo mediation parley, and his friend, Phonganorn Kridakorn, son of the President of the Bangkok Chronicle, both 19 years old, arrived here today.

The Thai youths registered at the Oriental Hotel in this city, where they will pass the night before leaving for Tokyo tomorrow.

They are scheduled to stay in Japan for seven yars during which time they will study Japanese at the Peers School and politics at the Tokyo Imperial University.

INVASION GESTURES BY REICH WORRYING PERPLEXED BRITISH

German Reinforcement Rumors, Uncertainty on Laval Moves, Cause Concern

PARACHUTISTS FEARED

Indian Problem Now Defense, Not Political, Cripps Tells London Press

Domei

BERNE, April 22.—Reports regarding the arrival of picked German troops to reinforce the forces under Colonel-General Gert von Rundstedt, Commander-in-Chief of the German forces in the occupied zone of France, coupled by uncertainty on what the new French Government under Premier Pierre Laval intends to do with the French Navy, is causing great concern on the possibility of German landing operations on England, according to press reports reaching here today from London.

The German reinforcements, it is said, consist of parachutists, infantry, shock troops forming "special duty formation."

The special correspondent in London of Der Bund said that commentators in London are mystified about Colonel-General Rundsted's mission. However, judging from his reputation as an able leader for offensive operations his appointment as Commander-in-Chief of the German forces in the occupied zone in France may be useful to scare the British.

However, the correspondent said, the British commentators believe any invasion on a large scale of England will be unlikely as long as the bulk of the Wehrmacht is concentrated on the Eastern front.

The commentators are reported to have warned that the parachutist corps may raid England aiming at destroying production centers, the correspondent said.

It is also pointed out that utilization of the French fleet for convoy duties in the Mediterranean and Atlantic would increase Anglo-American difficulties and guarantee the arrival of necessary reinforcements in Libya to permit Italian troops to launch an offensive against the Suez.

Defense Main Problem

Domei

LISBON, April 22.—While admitting that the "legacy of the past" and the distrustful atmosphere prevailing in India toward the British were insurmountable, Sir Stafford Cripps, British Lord Privy Seal and recent special British envoy to India, in a statement to the press today, asserted that the Indian problem "now becomes not a political one, but a problem of the defense of India," according to a London report received here.

Sir Stafford claimed that "those Indian leaders are not prepared at the present moment to partake of the responsibilities in sharing in the government of India yet," but expressed the hope that "they will extend themselves in order to do anything they can to assist in an unofficial capacity in the defense of India."

Despite the fact that "the leaders of Indian opinion have done their utmost in order to overcome those differences" existent between India and Great Britain, Sir Stafford summed up Britain's recent political failure in India with the words: "we did not get quite close enough in order to get what we wanted."

Admitting that the distrustful attitude of the Indians toward the British had constituted one of the greatest obstacles to settlement of those differences, Sir Stafford revealed that "the historical considerations of past difficulties, I think, are largely responsible for the difficulties of the present in settling this problem."

"It is not easy suddenly to change an atmosphere which had been to a considerable extent distrustful into an atmosphere of complete trust such as is required if one is going to have cooperation between different peoples in a very different situation," Sir Stafford said.

"All that is the legacy of the past," Sir Stafford bemoaned, adding "unfortunately the past always throws its shadow on the present and the future."

Pointing out that "in some ways it was not a very auspicious moment for such a settlement," Sir Stafford admitted that "it is not easy to solve the Indian problem as one approaches its actual solution," but now that the Indian problem is one of defense, Sir Stafford concluded that "so far as I am concerned it is not a gloomy picture."

Idman for Shanghai

The Finnish Minister, Dr. Charles Gustave Idman left Tokyo for Shanghai on April 18. He plans to return to Tokyo about the beginning of May.

CUT IN COAL USE OPPOSED BY BRITONS

Press Disapproves Fuel Rationing Cut, Demands Increase In Supply

D.N.B.
STOCKHOLM, April 22.—The British press was united in opposition against the Government's proposal to restrict further the rationing of fuel to the people.

When the plan was introduced by Hugh Dalton, President of the Board of Trade, members of the House of Commons voiced loud criticisms, and the London newspapers are following suit.

According to reports of Swedish correspondents in London, nearly all the British journals stressed that such a regulation would cause a considerable drop in the production of war materials.

The London Daily Herald charged that the plan would only increase the existing over-organization. The only solution of the present coal dilemma, the newspaper said, was not the lowering of the consumption of coal but the increase of its production. The 10,000,000 tons which might be saved annually by such a complicated regulation of the coal demand could be easily produced if mining were properly organized.

The journal continued with the prophecy that the unfavorable reaction of the members of Parliament and the press was likely to force the Government to make concessions, although, in the opinion of neutral observers, under the present chaotic conditions prevailing in the British mining industry it seemed impossible to increase the annual coal output by 10,000,000 tons.

The Daily Herald pointed out that this condition would be discussed at the conference of the representatives of the Government, miners and trade unions next week.

The Swedish correspondents were of the view that these negotiations will continue for a long period, and that they will hardly be more successful than all previous attempts to reorganize the British mining industry and increase its output.

Allies in Quandary To Conceive Plans On Defeating Axis

(Continued From Page 1)

advance in the Pacific.

That this appeal has so far proved a failure, may be seen from British Foreign Secretary Major Anthony Eden's alleged revelation recently made to a certain neutral country's Ambassador at London on the difficulties now confronting the British diplomatic moves. The Foreign Secretary's words outlined by the Nichi Nichi dispatch is to the following effect:

"Britain is now asking that the United States fleet should start an offensive against Japan, which is being very coldly listened to by the American Government. As a result, the Indian Ocean will be exposed to Japanese threat for several months at least.

"If Japan's advance is further extended to the west, the British supply route through Iran will be completely blocked.

Now in Awkward Position

"Through Sir Stafford Cripps' failure in the Anglo-Indian talks in India, Britain is now placed in an awkward situation vis-a-vis India. The British Government expected that Sir Stafford would at least reach a compromise with the Muslim League. It was rather a surprise that the British envoy could gain no understanding with any of the two leading factions in India.

"Britain caused the close-down of the Japanese Legation at Teheran for fear that the Iran-Iraq region, where anti-British agitations are reported, might be strongly influenced by Japan as the result of the successful operations in the Indian Ocean by the Japanese Navy.

"Another headache for Britain is the situation in Syria. Some Degaullist Frenchmen are now engaged in anti-British agitations in Syria. Britain, in order to maintain its influence in this region, has been supporting the Arabian population, to which these Degaullists are secretly opposing so that their own influence may be established in the same country. As a result, many of the Armenians and Jews, most hated by Arabs, are becoming the leading residents in Syria.

"Britain has asked Egypt to rise in arms on the side of the Allies but the country is not showing favorable attitude toward the request. The British Government lately failed in their attempt to have three divisions of the Egyptian Army sent to the Libyan sector."

Chungking General Joins Nanking Camp

(Continued From Page 1)

among the people in Hupeh, Hunan and Szechwan provinces, a prominent Chekiang businessman recently was shot, while riding in an automobile on the streets, the Asahi reported from Shanghai yesterday.

Despite the miserable life of the populace in unoccupied China because of the hostilities against Japan, the Chekiang financial clique still is seeking its own interests by taking advantage of its wealth and rights and by monopolizing industries and misappropriating land and housing facilities, the report said.

Because it is likely that the resentment against the Chekiang financial clique will develop into an anti-Chiang movement, frantic efforts are being made by the Chungking regime to cope with the situation, it was said.

Press Comments

Friday, April 24

ASAHI—Soviets Will Not Be Manipulated by U.S. And Britain

NICHI NICHI—Soviet Union Will Not Play Into Anglo-American Hands

YOMIURI—Promotion of Japanese-Thai Economic Collaboration

KOKUMIN—Thailand's Special Mission

Soviets Will Not Be Manipulated By U.S. and Britain

ASAHI—World attention seems to be concentrated on Japanese-Soviet relations. It is not because these two nations are concerned about the matter, but because the United States, Britain and Chungking have constantly been trying to alienate the Soviet Union from Japan by unnecessary stimulation and circulating unfounded rumors to the effect that a Japanese-Soviet crisis is imminent.

Despite such cunning maneuvers, both Japan and the Soviet Union, adhering faithfully to their Neutrality Pact amidst the world unheaval, have been standing aloof from the Anglo-American efforts to estrange the two nations.

Japan has always maintained a calm attitude toward such malicious plots of the United States and Britain and the Soviet Union has repeatedly manifested its policy of observing the Neutrality Pact. This is eloquent testimony to the fact that the so-called Japanese-Soviet crisis is nothing but an outrageous fabrication and is an indication that the Anglo-Americans are greatly irritated.

Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo, analyzing the recent international situation in his address at the general meeting of the Japan Economic Federation on April 22, declared that Japanese-Soviet relations will be based on the stipulations of the Neutrality Pact. He further stated that the Soviet Union is too wise to play into the hands of the United States and Britain.

There is no need to conceal here the fact that both Japan and the Soviet Union are in delicate positions in the present international situation. Nevertheless, there is no reason for the two nations to engage in hostilities against each other.

It is hardly necessary to stress here that the Tripartite Alliance was concluded on an unshakable foundation, but, at the same time, we should not forget that the Alliance was established on the basis of mutual respect for each other's peculiar position. This fact has not weakened the Alliance but, instead, enabled the formation of a powerful, elastic Alliance. From this standpoint, we see no contradiction in the continuation of calm relations between Japan and the Soviet Union amidst the storm raging throughout the world.

If there should be any action on the part of the Soviet Union which contradicts the spirit of the Neutrality Pact, the present relations between the nations could not be continued, but despite desperate maneuvers by the United States and Britain, we believe the Soviet Government intends to adhere to the Pact. In this connection it is sincerely hoped that the Soviet Union will fully understand the true meaning of the War of Greater East Asia and endeavor to strengthen the neutral relations existing between the two nations.

Frankly speaking, an accurate estimation of the progress of the War of Greater East Asia and of Japan's fighting strength will be essential to keep Japanese-Soviet relations on a peaceful basis. The fact that our defenses on the northern border remain intact and are fully prepared to cope with any emergency does not indicate the existence of a crisis in Japanese-Soviet relations. It must be fully recognized that it is an important basis to prevent such a crisis and maintain normal relations between the two nations.

Soviet Union Will Not Play Into Anglo-American Hands

NICHI NICHI—The new Japanese Ambassador to the Soviet Union Naotake Sato recently presented his credentials to Mikhail Ivanovich Kalinin, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Council of the U.S.S.R., at Moscow. During his visit there, he conferred with Soviet Foreign Minister Viacheslav M. Molotov and other important personages of the Soviet Government and returned to Kuibishev on April 15.

In the meantime, while world attention was focussed on Ambassador Sato's activities in the Soviet Union, Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo, in his address on the current international situation at the general meeting of the Japan Economic Federation on April 22 stated that the Soviet authorities, who have repeatedly reaffirmed their policy of adhering to the Japanese-Soviet Neutrality Pact, are too wise to pick Anglo-American chestnuts out of the fire. It is hardly necessary to point out here that the Foreign Minister's statement is based on reliable information.

Anglo-American maneuvers to make the Soviet Union, which is fighting against Germany and Italy, declare war on Japan, have been persistently carried out for some time, but the plot of these international pyromaniacs is not working as originally planned.

As pointed out by Foreign Minister Togo, the Soviet leaders are too sensible to be fooled by the United States and Britain. They undoubtedly realize that it would not be for the best interest of their country to act as a tool for the Anglo-American Powers, against Japan, which, as pointed out by the "Red Star," the official organ of the Soviet Army, has "suffered slight damage in comparison with the United Nations" and "maintains reserve power against India and Australia".

What we expect from the Soviet Government under these circumstances are the bold rejection of the British and American plot to induce the Soviets into war against Japan and the exertion of positive efforts to adjust Japanese-Soviet relations so that there would be no room for deceitful Anglo-American maneuvers.

As an indication of their sincerity in this regard, the Soviet Government should return the Soviet Ambassador to Japan to his post or appoint a new envoy in order to respond to the Japanese Government's sincerity which has never vacated the post of Ambassador to the Soviet Union. It is earnestly hoped that they will endeavor to settle the various pending issues between the two nations.

Promotion of Japanese-Thai Economic Collaboration

YOMIURI—With the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia as a turning point, friendly relations between Japan and Thailand have been further deepened. The conclusion of the basic agreement concerning concrete measures for economic collaboration as the result of the signing of the agreement for revision of the Yen-Baht exchange rate will contribute much toward the promotion of economic cooperation between the two nations and the establishment of a Greater East Asia financial sphere.

This is not the first time Thailand has shown a cooperative attitude economically toward this country. The establishment of the credit system with Japan, which contributed much to the promotion of trade between the two nations, is a good example. When we realize the various economic and financial measures adopted by the Thai Government during the past three months that have formed the basis of the exchange agreement, the efforts exerted by the Bangkok Government for economic collaboration with this country is highly appreciated.

The new agreement for revision of the Yen-Baht rate inevitably resulted in the devaluation of the Baht by more than 55 per cent. The effects of this on the commodity prices and the trade of Thailand should not be overlooked.

Although the Thai Government has been doing its utmost to prevent vicious inflation by invoking an anti-profiteering law, effecting an increase of taxes and other measures, the assistance and support of this country is needed in this connection.

It is believed that the adjustment of prices of import and export commodities will be first undertaken by the two Governments. Needless to say, such measures must be carried out in the spirit of mutual dependency which dictates the economic relations of Japan and Thailand. Secondly, Japan must export as much as possible those goods demanded by Thailand in order to prevent an unfavorable trade balance for the latter, as well as to help maintain the value of Baht. Besides, the early establishment of an exchange clearing system between the central Governments of Japan and Thailand, the development of Thai industries by mobilizing native capital and securing the assistance of Japanese capital and technique are keenly needed as permanent measures for the consolidation of economic cooperation between the two nations.

Thailand's Special Mission

KOKUMIN—The special Thai mission headed by Lieutenant-General Phya Phonphayuha Sena, father of Thailand's national foundation and former Premier, has reached this country. The mission is here to congratulate the conclusion of the Offensive and Defensive Alliance as well as to promote further the friendly relations existing between the two nations. We sincerely hope it will fulfil its objectives during the stay in this country.

It in unnecessary to say much about the Japanese-Thai relations. It will be more than enough to recall the historic friendship existing between the two nations for the past several centuries and point out that they are now closely bound by the Offensive and Defensive Alliance.

Since the declaration of war by Thailand on the United States and Britain in January, Thailand and Japan have been brought closer than ever together politically and militarily. Bound by almost inseparable ties, they are collaborating in the prosecution of the Greater East Asia War.

The recent conclusion of the agreement concerning revision of the Yen-Baht exchange rate has enhanced further economic collaboration in addition to close political and military cooperation. We believe this to be a matter of the greatest significance for the co-prosperity of Greater East Asia.

Prince Calls on Chang

Domei
HSINKING, April 23—Prince Teh, chief of the Federated Autonomous Government of Mongolia, who is now visiting in Manchoukuo, called on Premier Chang Ching-hui at the State Council this morning, accompanied by his suite. After an hour's conversation with the Manchoukuo Premier, Prince Teh attended a luncheon party given in his honor by the Premier.

New Hongkong Police

Domei
HONGKONG, April 23.—Sixty-five newly-trained Chinese and Indian policemen took up the duty today of maintaining public peace in Hongkong.

JAPAN RULES RADIO FIELD IN EAST ASIA

Practically All Enemy Stations Now Silenced—Singapore Most Vicious Base

Asahi Service
UNDISCLOSED BASE, April 22.—The importance of the role assumed by the radio broadcasts at the outset of the War of Greater East Asia was indeed great, and we should not overlook the strenuous efforts of the announcers who are prone to be kept in the background.

However, with the favorable progress in the current war, the gigantic task of the construction of a New Asia is now well on its way and a near-normalcy has been restored in the broadcasting field.

At this juncture, it might be of interest to review the erstwhile propaganda warfare over the waves, which was being waged by Japan and the enemy countries.

The most important bases from which antagonistic broadcasts were released against Japan, doubtless, were Shonanto (formerly Singapore) and Manila. Britain had been undergoing special pains in constructing an influential broadcasting station at Singapore, the then most vital advance outpost from which Britain was scheming an aggression of East Asia, long before the War of Greater East Asia started.

War Stopped Plan

The construction of the building was completed and many technicians were dispatched from England and Australia to complete the equipment of the broadcasting facilities, but the plan had to be changed when the war with Germany cut off all means of transporting the necessary apparatus.

Linking the short-wave stations in Kuala Lumpur and Penang, the British Broadcasting Corporation relayed the "Voice of England" from its station in London, the languages used having consisted of English, Malayan and Chinese.

The line that linked London with short-wave stations in Singapore, Kuala Lumpur and Penang was extended further to Rangoon, as a means of trying desperately to fan the anti-Japanese sentiments among the natives in these parts. The broadcast dispatched to Rangoon consisted of 48 per cent English, 48 per cent Burmese and 4 per cent Indian languages.

Another important base was Hongkong. The broadcasting station here was only 500 kilowatts, but using the English, Cantonese, and Fukien and Peking dialects, innumerable malicious broadcasts were continued ever since the outbreak of the China Affair.

In the Netherlands East Indies, there were no fewer than 40 broadcasting stations sending over the waves information detrimental to Japan in the English and Dutch languages.

In Sumatra, however, there were no broadcasting facilities to speak of except for a 50-kilowatt station in Medan.

U.S. Used Manila

The United States, on the other hand, linked the broadcasting station in Manila, the center of American operation in the southwest Pacific, with those in San Francisco and maintained at the same time a close relation with those in Chungking.

That the Manila broadcasting station was closely linked with Chungking was amply verified when, after the fall of Manila into the Japanese hands, the broadcasting station in Chungking tried vainly to call out to the Manila station for over half an hour.

In such a manner, the now mystic A.B.C.D. camp had been achieving fairly favorable results through controlled broadcasts when the Japanese broadcasting corps resorted to all possible means in blasting their groundless and vicious rumors.

Furthermore, with the lightning advances of the Imperial Units in the various fronts, these hostile broacasting stations were smashed one by one, leaving only those which are still operating in Sydney, Melbourne and New Delhi.

Mention should also be made of the cooperative efforts rendered by the broadcasting stations in Thailand and French Indo-China.

RUBBER BALL SHIPMENT TO ARRIVE FROM SOUTH

Soldiers in South Remember Children at Home With Useful Play Toy

A good news has come from the South to the national school students in the homeland. More than 1,400,000 dozens of rubber balls will shortly be sent here through the kindness of the soldiers fighting in the southern areas.

On April 29, Tencho-Setsu or the birthday of His Majesty the Emperor, 800,000 dozens of balls, some 64 and others 76 millimeters in diameter, and 640,000 dozens of balls 20 centimeters in diameter, will be distributed to the boys and girls respectively.

They all bear the characters reading "In commemoration of the first celebration of victory." Those students, who could not get the ball given in memory of the Japan-French Indo-China Joint Defense Alliance last time, will be given preference over others.

For the pupils in Tokyo Prefecture, 40,000 dozens of balls will be distributed. The balls 64 and 76 millimeters in diameter cost 20 and 25 sen respectively and those for girls 60 sen.

Japanese Army Feeds Refugees

Thousands of famished and ill-treated Filipino inhabitants in the Bataan area have been taken under the protective and humanitarian wings of the Japanese occupation forces who have fed them and tended to their various other wants. Shown above is a happy group enjoying their first meal after many days of starvation. (Censored by War Ministry)

Enemy Survivors Tell Of Confusion in Fleet

(Continued From Page 1)

the Houston at that time, but only a certain number has been rescued by the Japanese so that the rest must have either drowned or died in battle.

Reporter: Please tell us something about the last moments of the Perth.

Owen: When we sighted the Japanese ships, it was too late. We were gradually being forced back into Bantam Bay. We lost the freedom of movement, and furthermore, due to the excitement, we did not know of the presence of the transports until the last moment, everyone of us mistaking them for the Japanese Fleet, and fired away blindly.

We knew something about the strength of the Japanese Navy, but absolutely nothing about the skilful tactics employed by the Japanese, leaving us completely at their mercy.

Survivors Seen Few

Thus, at 12:24, when the fourth torpedo scored a direct hit, the vessel listed and went down in the next 30 minutes. The captain of the Perth was then already missing, but we have reason to believe that he shared the fate of the cruiser. Of the total crew of 630 members, only 259 have survived.

Reporter: Please tell us the circumstances leading up to the annihilation of the America-Britain-Australia-Dutch combined fleet.

Meyer: The combined fleet comprised the British cruiser Exeter, the American cruiser Houston, the Australian cruiser Perth, the Dutch cruiser De Ruyter and the Java, three British destroyers, four American destroyers and two Dutch destroyers totaling 14 vessels.

Until the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, we were standing by at Manila, leaving that port on December 1. On February 4, we suffered a telling blow when a certain number of Japanese planes attacked us on the Flores Sea.

At the time, the Houston received a direct hit on the ship's stern, suffering damage to three guns, but we barely managed to escape. On February 16, we were again attacked by the Japanese Air Units in the vicinity of Timor Island, followed closely by an attack by crack Navy Units off Surabaya on the 27th.

Due to the fact that the combined fleet consisted of warships of four different countries, instructions and orders were far from being thorough, causing turmoil whenever we encountered the Japanese Units.

Relentless bombardment by the Japanese ships and fatigue from 12 long hours of battle, badly affected our fleet some ships being placed out of commission while others were sunk by torpedoes and gun-fire.

The 14 vessels thus scattered in all directions, and the Houston and the Perth, alone, managed to escape to the port of Batavia. The two cruisers were en route to the Indian Ocean to join the British Indian fleet when again, we encountered the Japanese Fleet off Bantam Bay, which completely wiped out the combined fleet of the Allies.

True Fighting Spirit Shown

The gallant death of First Lieutenant Tadao Miura, who would not let go his telescope even after he breathed his last on destroyer X at the battle off Batavia on March 1, was revealed by a member of the Navy Information Service. The report, given by the Asahi, follows:

"At 12 a.m. on March 1, a Japanese destroyer X, together with destroyer Y, was escorting a squadron of transports off Batavia. The transports were filled with soldiers who were to land on the coast of Batavia. The sea was dark, vaguely illuminated by a few stars which could be seen through the rifts in the clouds.

"Presently, the sailor on guard duty informed that two enemy cruisers were seen on the horizon and were sailing at full speed toward the squadron. As the cruisers entered gun range, they began to fire. At first, the hits from the enemy were haphazard but, in a short time, they became more and more accurate.

"Before the main battleships of the fleet would arrive, the destroyers X and Y had to fight to defend the squadron of transports with all their might. It was quite dangerous for a destroyer to advance toward enemy cruisers, but it was more dangerous to wait the cruisers to approach nearer to the squadron. At the command of First Lieutenant Miura who happened to be on duty, the destroyer X began to advance at full speed toward the enemy.

"As it neared the enemy, the cruisers concentrated their fire on it. Shells from the foe successively fell in the sea close to the destroyer. Not a bit disturbed, First Lieutenant Miura encouraged the men saying, 'Be calm. Act as you practised in training.'

"Meanwhile the destroyer came nearer and nearer to the enemy cruisers. First Lieutenant Miura was standing on the deck with his telescope at his eyes, giving the gunners the range of firing. Then a flash was seen over the destroyer and First Lieutenant Miura toppled over on the deck. He was hit on the forehead by shrapnel.

Refuses First-Aid

"A moment later, however, he stood up and, with his telescope still at his eyes, ordered 'Fire, the second cruiser on this side.' No sooner had he given the order, than he fell again all of a heap.

"A second sub-lieutenant, receiving the news of the event, came up in a hurry to where Miura was lying and said, 'I will take your place. Go down to the cabin to receive treatment.' Miura, however, refused the offer and said, 'I'm all right. Don't be disturbed.' He would not receive even the first-aid dressing.

"Then he stood up, wiping the blood gushing out of the wound. He again ordered, 'Fire.' But his command was so low-voiced that the orderly at his side could hardly hear him.

"Shells and torpedoes were fired against the enemy cruisers. Meanwhile, the main battleships of the Imperial Navy Fleet came into the scene of the battle and commenced firing.

"Miura, who had been looking hard at the cruisers through the telescope fell for the third time. This time, he was unable to stand up again. Meanwhile a torpedo released from the destroyer X directly hit the enemy B-class cruiser Perth, which was rapidly sinking.

"'First Lieutenant Miura! the cruiser is sinking,' cried the orderly in an exultant tone. But Miura lay quite still and motionless. Second Sub-lieutenant stooped down to where he was lying and examined his breath. But Miura had already ceased to breathe.

"And lo! He still kept his telescope on his eyes. He did not look dead. But he was lying there really dead, an incarnation of the fighting spirit and a strong sense of responsibility.

"Meanwhile, the enemy cruisers had both been sunk and the men on the deck were shouting wild cries of banzai. The corpse of Miura, soaked with blood, was carried on a stretcher into the interior of the ship.

"First Lieutenant Miura was the very gunnery officer who had sunk one British warship and damaged another in the sea battle fought off Malaya on January 27."

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